CUT FLOWERS
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VOL. XCI., NO. 72. VICTORIA, B.C., SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1904. FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

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Diamond Jewelry

A gem sparkling on the finger or on the shirt front, or in a pretty gold brooch, lends that intangible air of refinement, distinction and prosperity that makes social conquests quite easy.
No man or woman need be without a diamond when we sell Diamond Rings as low as $10.00.
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We lead in the race for business because we conduct our store in the right way. The different features of our selling are for your benefit. If you want to share the advantages, come in and let us tell you all about the goods, the prices and the way we sell things.

GOVERNMENT CREAMERY BUTTER, lb	25c.
AUSTRALIAN CREAMERY BUTTER, lb	30c.
COWICHAN CREAMERY BUTTER, lb	35c.
NEW EDAM CHEESE, Each	$1.00
CANADIAN FULL CREAM CHEESE, lb	20c.

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The Independent Cash Grocers

TRY ATKINS SAWS
NEVER HAVE BEEN BEATEN IN OFFICIAL CONTESTS.
FAST CUTTING!
EASY RUNNING!
GUARANTEED!
Agents: The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.
32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

WALLPAPERS 4c. ROLL AND UP
Hanging at Lowest Rates.
J. W. MELLOR & CO., LTD., 78 FORT STREET

Tomatoes and Corn
Owing to the short pack the above Canned Goods have materially advanced in the Eastern Markets. We are therefore compelled to advance our prices 10 per cent, same to take effect 10th inst. Meantime only orders for small quantities will be accepted.
R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.,
P. C. Agents.

WATSON'S AN INSPIRING SPIRIT.
DUNDEE
A WHIFF OF HEATHER. **WHISKY.**
HUDSON'S BAY CO., Agents

London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
of Liverpool, England.
Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.
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Go to Hastie's Fair for Your Household Wares
'Tis the most economical place to buy. We mark all our goods in figures plain. The reason 'tis not hard to explain. 'Tis because our price is at the bottom.
Hastie's Fair, 77 Government Street

New Grass Seeds!
A complete Line of Specially Selected Grass and Clover Seeds just arrived. Prices Low. Quality the very choicest.
The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.

Japan's Note To Powers

Answers Recent Communication Sent Out By the Czar's Government.

Chemulpo Was Not Neutral Port and Korietz Fired the First Shot in War.

Reiterates Intention to Guarantee Integrity of China and Korea.

Tokio, March 5.—Japan addressed a note to the powers today in response to the recent communication from Russia. The note has not been published here and its contents are unknown. Russia's various communications to the powers attacking Japan for its conduct of diplomatic negotiations before the rupture, for its attack upon Russia without declaring war and for its alleged violation of the neutrality of Korea, have been received in Japan largely in a spirit of amusement. The Japanese, however, resent what they say is a deliberate attempt to place them in a false position regarding certain incidents, but in the main do not take the correspondence seriously. Responding to the charge of violating the neutrality of Korea, they point to the action of Russia in Manchuria in which thousands of troops were assembled long before a diplomatic rupture occurred. They say they are fully prepared to accept the judgment of powers on a comparison of their course in Korea where they landed troops only after a state of war existed and upon the written permission of the Emperor of Korea. They deny that Chemulpo was a neutral port after the Japanese landed on February 6th, but whether it was neutral or belligerent Russia began hostilities there. When the Russian gunboat Korietz steamed out of the harbor of Chemulpo on February 8th she oopened fire on the Japanese squadron, making the opening shot of the war. The Japanese guns did not respond, but the Japanese torpedo boat destroyers answered the fire and discharged two torpedoes before the Korietz retired. The Japanese are confident of the justice and strength of the Korean position in the treaty of China and the fairness of their proposals during the negotiations. They feel fully justified in commencing hostilities after breaking off diplomatic relations and serving notice of their intention to take independent action. They are sure their recent assurances that they had no intention of taking possession of Chinese territory and would guarantee the integrity and independence of Korea will be accepted by the powers.

The final returns of the parliamentary elections show that over 100 new members were elected. The large increase of the independent members is regarded as a favorable sign.

Subscriptions to the war bonds, gifts to the war fund and contributions to war charities have been exceedingly large. The first 100,000,000 yen of bonds will be oversubscribed.

The soldiers' relief society report subscriptions approaching one million yen. Donations totalling a quarter million yen already have been paid to the war fund. Hundreds of applications have been made for permission to contribute to the coming army and navy relief funds, the amounts offered making a total of 250,000 yen. The ladies' patriotic society, largely composed of peeresses and wives of nobles, is raising a fund in aid of the society, and already possess a large fund and an extended organization in Japan.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

Knoxville, Tenn., March 5.—A report from Sevierville, 27 miles south, is to the effect that a distinct earthquake was felt there at 7:30 o'clock last night. It lasted about eight seconds and was generally along the Apalanchian mountain range. The shock traveled in a northeasterly direction, and reports of it in a mild form come from other towns.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PRINCETON

Chief Similkameen Town Suffers a Loss of Over Fifteen Thousand Dollars.

Kamloops, B. C., March 5.—There was a big fire at Princeton on Thursday, the 3rd instant, at 5 p. m. The Tulameen hotel and contents, owned by Geo. W. Abious and valued at $5,000, was burned. It was insured for $1,000. The fire also destroyed the chief general store and contents. The store was owned by A. E. Howse and was valued at $2,500, and insured for $1,500; the stock was owned by A. E. Howse & Co., Limited, its value was $8,000; insured for $3,500. The fire broke out in the Tulameen hotel and gutted that $5,000 building. It spread to the big store of A. E. Howse & Co., Limited, which was totally burned with its valuable contents. The store itself was worth $2,500, and the goods were valued at $8,000; the hotel was insured for $1,000; the store and stock for $5,000.

Princeton is the chief town situated on the Similkameen river near Vermillion Forks, South Yale. It is isolated from the world in winter. The news of the disaster was brought to Kamloops by stage. Kamloops is 132 miles from Princeton.

EQUAL BELFAST
THORPE'S PALE DRY GINGER ALE.

PANAMA CANAL.

Japanese En Route to Washington to Look Into Scheme.

Chicago, March 5.—S. Minekishi and T. Sakura, representatives of the Japanese government, have arrived at Chicago on their way to Washington. They are sent to inquire into the conditions relative to the construction of the Panama canal. "The opening of the canal means much to the Japanese," said Mr. Minekishi. "It will increase our commercial interests and the government wants full information so as to prepare for the enlargement of the harbors and the shipping facilities of our ports." Mr. Minekishi believed the war with Russia would not continue longer than two years.

BRIGHTON BEACH TRACK.

Twin Trotting Meeting in Grand Circuit Has Now Been Arranged.

New York, March 5.—Twin trotting meetings in the grand circuit at Empire City Park and Brighton Beach are assured by arrangements just perfected, which will place both tracks under one management so far as harness racing affairs are concerned. James Butler, who controls the Empire track has entered into an agreement with W. A. Engeman, owner of the Brighton race course whereby Mr. Butler is to finance and control the grand circuit meeting at Seashore. Under this management there will be two weeks of continuous trotting in Greater New York next summer, with the first meeting at the Empire track beginning on Monday, August 8th, and the second at the Coney island course, beginning one week later. For each meeting six stake races worth $24,000 are to be opened next week, entries closing on April 4th.

Russian View Of Situation

So Far Everything Has Been Mere Preliminary Work of War.

Serious Fighting Not Looked For Until End of Next Month.

Czar Counts on Crushing Japan By Overwhelming Numbers.

St. Petersburg, March 5.—Although almost four weeks have elapsed since the Japanese first attacked Port Arthur, here the war is considered hardly to have begun.

Heavy land fighting, upon which the fate of the campaign depends is not expected much before the end of April. By this time Russia will have in the field, exclusive of the large army required to guard the railroad, four army corps each with a cavalry division and an artillery brigade. All happenings until these forces are in the field are considered merely a prologue by the Russians.

While the crippling of the Port Arthur fleet gave the enemy command of the sea it is considered of relatively small importance from the standpoint of the main strategy of the war whether Port Arthur stands or falls. But as long as it holds out and the fleet is harbored there it will constitute a potential menace against Japanese operations and the Russians are determined to defend Port Arthur as heroically as they did Sebastopol. No large garrison will be retained there; 10,000 men are as good as 100,000 for the defence, while the more men the more mouths to feed. There are enough provisions now to last for eight months.

In addition there will be a division of Cossacks with mountain batteries on the peninsula to oppose the landings and harass the enemy if they invest the city. Viceroy Alexieff still retains his headquarters at Mukden through which the main armies will march. All the troops landed at Chemulpo, Mokpo and Chinampo must use the "Pekin road," consequently the landings at Plaksin bay and other places on the east coast of Northern Korea are not considered important, the absence of roads preventing these forces from combining with the main body.

The Cossacks, mounted infantry and light guns now across the Yalu river will serve to harass the enemy in every possible way as well as to hold him in check until the Russian main armies and reserves are disposed.

Sharp fighting may occur between the advance parties, but nothing of a decisive nature is anticipated.

The Russian plans do not contemplate taking any chances on the score of inferior numbers. By sheer weight of men and guns, Russia counts on overwhelming the Japanese and rolling them back through Korea. It is realized that the vastness of the theatre of war will make the protection of the railroad, the sole means for the transportation of troops and supplies from Europe, one of the most difficult phases of the Russian military problem.

With the Japanese in command of the sea, there is always the possibility of their landing small bodies of men in unexpected places to destroy railroad and telegraph lines. Adequate measures to guard against this are believed to have been taken.

(Continued on Page Two.)

General Kuropatkin, who will Leave for the Far East This Week

DEATH OF ANOTHER GREAT GERMAN

Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee Succumbs to Illness In Hanover.

Hanover, Prussia, March 5.—Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee died shortly after 8 o'clock this evening.

He commanded the allied forces of all nations in the Tientsin and Pekin campaign.

Count Von Waldersee was the only subject not of a royal house who was always cheered by the public. In appearance he was a fine, strong, beautiful old man. Not even the chancellor was treated with more respect and admiration, for he had to do with the things that made Prussia great and the empire possible. His partial estrangement with the present Emperor in the early part of the latter's reign, the reason of which still remains obscure, had long since disappeared and had been replaced by the Emperor's cordial friendship.

AMERICAN GUARDS.

Seoul, Korea, March 5.—Sixty American marines have been sent to guard the premises of the American Mining Company at Wun San, forty miles north of Ping Yang, which were reported February 27th to have been seized by Russian soldiers.

WARNED THE HEBREWS.

Vienna, March, 5.—Advices from Kieff say the governor recently summoned the leading Hebrews of the town and addressed a warning to them. He said he had been told that the Hebrews were rejoicing at Russian reverses in the front. The Russian population is excited and the Hebrews had better adopt another attitude toward the government. He declares they would do well to take the lesson of Kishineff to heart. Otherwise he could not answer for the behavior of the town's folk.

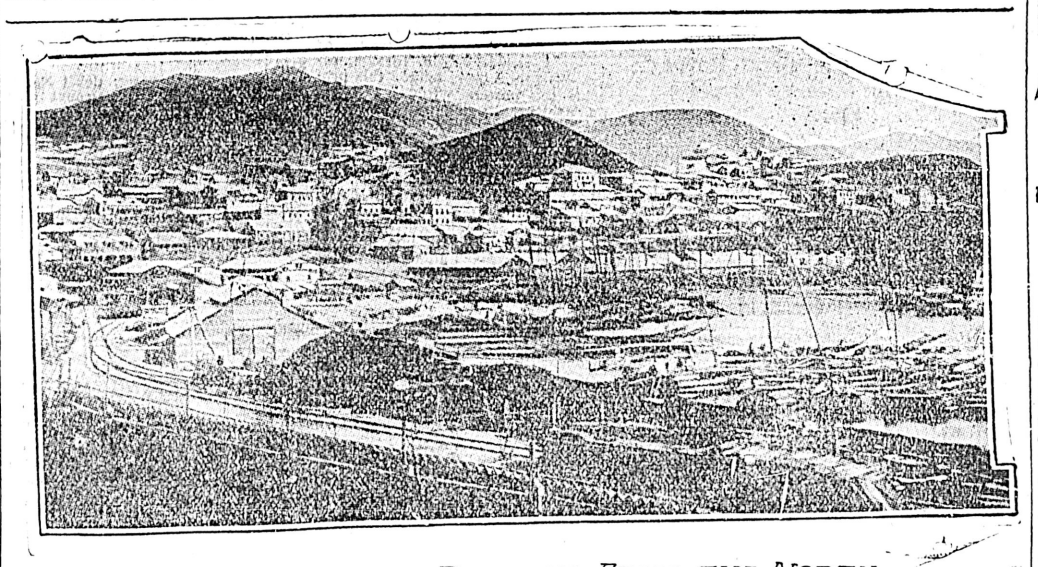
DYNAMITE WORKS AWFUL HAVOC

Railway Contractor's Magazine Explodes—Seven Dead and Many Injured.

Latrobe, Pa., March 5.—With a roar and a concussion that shook the earth for miles in every direction, the dynamite magazine of H. S. Kerbaugh, contractor on the Latrobe-Millwood cut-off of the Pennsylvania railroad, two miles east of Latrobe, exploded tonight. Four deafening crashes came in rapid succession followed by a perfect fusillade of minor explosions, which were continued for almost half an hour. Seven persons are reported dead and 75 seriously injured.

The town of Bradenville, one-half mile from the magazine, is almost a total wreck, not a window being left, almost all of the chimneys being thrown down.

The residents of Latrobe were panic stricken and the wildest rumors were afloat. The shock of the explosion was similar to that of an earthquake.



VLADIVOSTOCK, SHOWING RAILWAY FROM THE NORTH.

RED CROSS PRINCESS.

Berlin, March 5.—Princess Alice of Bourbon, the divorced wife of Prince Frederick of Schoenburg-Waldenburg has joined the Russian Red Cross and started for the camps in the Far East.

BALKAN TROUBLES.

Vienna, March 5.—It is reported from Belgrade that the government has ordered the arrest of a number of Macedonian revolutionists in consequence of an insurgent attempt to cross the frontier. The revolutionary leaders were incensed, held a secret meeting and decided to retaliate on the Servian population in Macedonia.

London, March 5.—In a despatch from Salonica, European Turkey, a correspondent of the Daily Mail says a fresh insurrection has broken out in Albania, the districts of Mitrovitza and Ipek are in open revolt and the Turkish authorities appear to be demoralized.

STRENGTHENING FORTRESS.

Stockholm, March 5.—The "Nya Dagliet" says that Russia is hurriedly strengthening the Sveaborg fortress, which adjoins Helsingfors, Finland. All the wooden buildings in the vicinity have been pulled down to lessen the danger of fire in the event of a bombardment.

SUICIDES AT SEA.

New York, March 5.—Two steamships arriving today from English ports report having lost a passenger through suicide at sea. James Connors, a passenger of the Ethiopia, hanged himself with a towel while despondent. Another passenger on the Lucania, also despondent, jumped into the sea.

BRIDGE COLLAPSED.

Cleveland, O., March 5.—Six men were drowned and four injured as a result of the collapse of the bridge spanning Yellow creek, near Irondale, on the Cleveland and Pittsburg railway today. The men were on two locomotives that attempted to cross the bridge close together. The dead are: J. F. Maas, engineer; J. J. Peterson, fireman; George Phillips, conductor; Thos. Keer, fireman; T. J. Coonetz, brakeman; A. J. King, flagman.

EASTERN CANADIAN NOTES.

Insurance Companies Think of Raising Rates—Other Happenings.

Toronto, March 5.—It is understood that the New York Life Insurance Company, which threatened to foreclose a mortgage it holds on the Board of Trade building, has agreed not to take this action providing certain specified conditions are fulfilled.

The agents of the British American and Western Fire Insurance companies held a conference yesterday relative to advancing rates in Canada on account of the losses sustained by them in the Rochester and Baltimore fires.

Hamilton, March 5—Mrs. James Hall, 276 Hughson street, is dead from injuries sustained through the explosion of coal oil lamp.

Lucan, Ont., March 5.—William Hill, head cooper of the Lucan Milling Company, committed suicide by taking carbolic acid last night. The act was premeditated. Domestic troubles are supposed to have caused the deed.

Halifax, March 5.—Fire at an early hour this morning, completely destroyed a three-story wooden building occupied by H. C. Carrolls, fruit and commission merchants, and damaged the British American hotel, Donovan & Bronnan, plumbers; James Leary, grocer, and the Commercial hotel. The loss will be about $25,000. During the fire Patrick Schelley, an old man about 60, an old-time fireman, dropped dead, near the scene, of excitement.

Montreal, March 5.—Fire this morning did damage to the extent of about $75,000 to the cheese stock of D. A. Macpherson & Co., William street. Several firemen were injured by falling through the floor and others from suffocation.

St. Johns, Quebec, March 5.—Fire last night did damage to the extent of $75,000 to McNulty's wholesale and retail boot and shoe, Normandy's furniture store, Payett, ready-made clothing and haberdashery, and Arbeck & Raincourt's general store. The burned property belongs to J. E. Molleur. The fire is said to have been caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp.

Cruiser to The Arctic

The Federal Government Buys German Steamer Gauss—Bernier to Command.

J. J. Lithgow Is Appointed as a Member of Yukon Council, Succeeding Newlands.

Wm. Mitchell of Drummondville, Quebec, Is Called to the Senate.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, March 5.—The government is going to send a cruiser to the Arctic circle, having purchased the steamer Gauss from the German government. Capt. Bernier will sail her around Cape Horn to the mouth of the Mackenzie.

Representatives of the live stock interests from all parts of Canada to attend the national convention, are here.

J. J. Lithgow has been appointed a member of the Yukon council in succession to Judge Newlands.

Dr. G. L. Milne arrived here today.

W. W. Cory, inspector of offices in the Yukon, has been appointed temporarily a Dominion lands commissioner to keep the place warm for Turiff, who is to run as a government candidate in East Assiniboine.

A train from Winnipeg to Montreal, except the engine, rolled down the embankment twenty miles west of Cartier today. The cause of the wreck was a broken rail. One passenger, a shantyman, in the second-class car, was killed, and his body partly cremated, the car taking fire. Some other passengers were injured, but none seriously.

Wm. Mitchell, of Drummondville, Quebec, has been called to the Senate in the place of M. H. Cochrane, deceased.

ONCE MORE THE MASTODON.

Seattle, March 5.—The complete form of a mastodon has been discovered at Hillside on Quartz creek, according to a despatch received by the Post-Intelligencer from Dawson, Y. T. It was imbedded 38 feet in the earth when found, and the use of steam thawing plant was necessary to unearth the immense animal. The hair and skin of the beast are in a perfect state of preservation, although the flesh is somewhat decomposed, and the big tusks which remain fastened to the skull are in good condition. It is estimated that the skeleton is worth about $50,000, as there is but one or two of them in existence in as good a condition as this. The mastodon was discovered buried in an old channel well in the zone of almost perpetual frost, which accounts for its excellent preservation.

A FEARFUL EXECUTION.

Opelika, Ala., March 5.—C. R. Sparks, a negro murderer, was hanged here today under exciting circumstances. Before being taken from his cell Sparks assaulted and severely wounded one of the guards with a knife. Sparks was then pinned to the wall with pitchforks and the sheriff and deputies overpowered and handcuffed him, after which he was led to the scaffold. The first drop was unsuccessful on account of the rope being too long, and it was necessary for the murderer to mount the scaffold again. The rope was shortened and this time his neck was broken.

PHILIPPINES' HIERARCHY.

Rome, March 5.—Archbishop Guidi, apostolic delegate to the Philippines, has informed the Vatican that he intends to convoke on St. Peter's Day, June 29, an ecclesiastical national Filipino council to establish rules for the Catholic hierarchy in the archipelago.

A GREAT STRIKE NOW IN PROSPECT

For Second Time Eastern Miners and Operators Fail to Agree.

Indianapolis, March 5.—The joint conference of coal miners and operators of the central competitive district adjourned today without reaching an agreement as to the scale of wages for the year beginning April 1st. This is the second failure to agree.

The operators are leaving for their homes. The 800 miners' delegates will meet Monday in national conference, when a statement of the miners' position will be made.

The final disagreement and adjournment came after a day devoted to consideration of the ultimatum which was that a two years' scale be signed at a reduction of five and one-half per cent from the present scale. This had been made to the joint sub-scale committee, which today reported it to the joint scale committee which brought it before the joint conference.

Addresses urging the acceptance of the proposition were made by leading operators, who said the conditions necessitated concessions by the miners.

At an exclusive session of the miners, President Mitchell, Vice-President Lewis and Secretary Wilson advised the acceptance of the operators' proposition.

A test vote showed that the miners would not accept this advice. At a joint conference later the operators voted for the proposition by states, and the miners voting by states, declared against.

On the announcement of the vote, President Mitchell moved that there be a postponement of the vote. This was carried, and Mr. Robbins, of the operators, and President Mitchell consulted, as a result of which the sub-scale committee met, but neither side would make a concession and the conference adjourned sine die.

F. Robbins, of the operators, declined to state if he and President Mitchell had consulted with a view to reopening negotiations. He would not discuss the probability of a strike. President Mitchell also declined to discuss the matter.

No Present Fear of Complications

Great Britain and Russia Now Reach a Seeming Better Understanding.

Lord Lansdowne and M. Cambon In Frequent Consultation Over Contraband.

London, March 5.—The foreign office regards the week just ended as one in which much has been done to guarantee the continued peace of Europe. The Associated Press is authorized to say, however, that rumors that Great Britain, France or any other power, is contemplating intervention or the taking of any steps with the idea of ending the war, are quite baseless. The frequent visits of M. Cambon, the French ambassador, to Foreign Minister Lansdowne, have no connection with the present war. The treaty now on the verge of conclusion to settle the long-standing differences between Great Britain and France on the coaling question, gives M. Cambon and Lord Lansdowne plenty to do. In Downing street it is thought that Japan would almost regard any attempt at intervention as an unfriendly act.

Concerning the attitude of Russia toward Great Britain, it was said at the foreign office tonight that the governmen here received direct information which has proved conclusively that the Russian government is sincere in its desire to maintain friendly relations with Great Britain. It is frankly recognized at the foreign office, however, that certain classes of Russian opinion are much embittered against Great Britain, more so than the Russian press indicates, and that it will be some little time before the relations of the Russian and British publics resume their normal condition.

The only diplomatic danger believed by the foreign office to be in sight is a possible protest against the Japanese-Korean treaty. Great Britain has been unofficially approached by one of the great powers with a view of sustaining Russia's protest in this connection on a point of international law. Lord Lansdowne, however, will take no action, and it is not thought likely that other nations will deem it wise to complicate the situation by seriously urging the Russian contention that Japan's new treaty with Korea abrogates the rights of other powers.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister to Great Britain, who keeps in close touch with diplomatic movements here and on the continent, declares that no European complication is at all likely to occur, or is the course of the war in the East likely to be affected by any project of diplomacy now or in the near future.

GREAT DEVASTATION CAUSED BY FLOODS

Towns Under Water and One Hundred and Eighty Families Homeless.

Harrisburg, March 5.—This region is threatened with the worst flood in many years, and every precaution is being taken for the protection of life and property. The lowlands here are submerged, and the courthouse has been thrown open for the shelter of those forced to leave their homes. The Harrisburg hospital is also open to the sick. All the large industries in the flooded district are closed, and it will be impossible to hold services tomorrow in many of the churches. At Steelton, the entire west side is flooded, and the property loss is heavy. High Spire is submerged, and at Middleton the churches and the schools have been opened to flood sufferers. One hundred and eighty families have been driven from their homes. The town is without drinking water or electric lights, the industrial establishments are closed and the people are going about in boats. Further serious trouble is expected when the great gorge at Sunbury breaks. The Pennsylvania railway tracks are under water from the lower end of this city to Middletown. Trains in all directions are using roundabout routes.

The gorge at High Spire broke today and the effect was immediately felt in Harrisburg and Steelton. Tonight the ice is gorged at Bainbridge and the river is rising. The Central Pennsylvania Traction Company is running its cars only as far as High Spire. Observer Demain predicts further serious trouble. the water is the highest in years.

York, Pa., March 5.—The gorge in the Susequehanna river just below the mouth of Conewango creek, crushed the superstructure of the Yorkhaven Power Co.'s plant in several places today. The flood has covered railroad tracks at Yorkhaven and has washed away several buildings from their foundations of Duffey's Island. Three families were living on the island, and one report says all have been killed. The families are those of John Zussh, a Mr. Brown and a Mr. Steetz.

LORD BARRINGTON GUILTY.

St. Louis, March 5.—The jury in the trial of Lord Barrington tonight returned a verdict finding him guilty of murder in the first degree. Barrington was on trial for the murder of Jas. P. McCann, a St. Louis horseman. The penalty for the first degree of murder is death.

ASTHMA PERMANENTLY CURED.

It matters not how long you have suffered or how many remedies have failed to cure, you cannot help being benefited and cured by Dr. Clarke's Kola Compound. Good things are always imitated but the original Kola treatment for Asthma was originated by Dr. Clarke, whose remedy has never been equalled. Mr. S. Till, 142 Dorchester St., St. John, N. B., writes: "I have for ten years been a sufferer from Asthma, which became worse each year. Our doctors finally could not help me; six bottles of Clarke's Kola Compound have completely cured me, and there has been no return for nearly a year. I also know several others in our city who have been cured by this remedy." We have nearly two thousand letters like the above. It will cure you. We will mail sample bottle free for trial. The Griffiths' & Macpherson Co., Ltd., Toronto, Can.

CHINESE GUARDS DESERTING.

Tien Tsin, March 5.—A native paper says the Chinese frontier guards are deserting. China has purchased two field batteries of artillery from the Krupps. The merchants here are surprised at the publication of a despatch announcing that they will not be allowed to import arms into China under the British flag.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box, 25 cents.

Have you ever tested the wearing quality of Mohair Rugs and Table Covers? Have you noticed the richness of such goods? If not, you should ask to see them at Weiler Bros., who buy these special lines direct from the manufacturer and are able to sell them at reasonable prices. A good Mohair Table Cover will never wear out. (Second floor.)

BIBLE SUNDAY IN LONDON.

London, March 5.—King Edward will not accompany Queen Alexandra and the Prince and Princess of Wales to St. Paul's on the occasion of "The Bible Sunday." The absence of His Majesty is not regarded as an indication that his cold is worse; on the contrary it was announced after the visits this evening of Sir Francis Lakin, physician-in-ordinary to the King that His Majesty was making splendid progress and probably would be able to go out early next week.

ACQUITTED MINERS SUE.

Cripple Creek Men Seek to Obtain $300,000 From Their Arrest.

Cripple Creek, Colo., March 5.—Damage suits aggregating $300,000 growing out of the recent conspiracy cases against Sherman Parker, Thomas Foster and W. F. Davis, union leaders, were filed against F. J. Campbell, principal owner of the Vindicator mine, today. Campbell swore to the complaints against the men. After a trial lasting nearly two weeks, the defendants were acquitted. They now demand damages from Campbell. Another suit for $25,000 damages was brought against D. C. Scott, special agent for the Florence & Cripple Creek railroad by W. F. Davis, which is based upon damaging statements made by Scott on the witness stand during the trial.

Another Month Before Battle

Russian Staff Officer Estimates Japanese Arms in Korea at 50,000.

Tempests Raging Retards Landing of troops and Nothing Doing.

Paris, March 6.—In a despatch from St. Petersburg the correspondent of the Echo de Paris says that, according to a member of the general staff, not more than 50,000 Japanese have been landed in Korea. The Japanese transports are in bad condition and they cannot accommodate more than 800 men each. The last disembarkation took place at Port Lazareff, but the Japanese are fortifying Ping Yang and are sending reinforcements there. The troops which have been landed on the coast will have difficulty in joining those in the interior, and they will require another month for concentration before having sufficient force to begin operations.

A tempest is raging in the Yellow Sea and is delaying the movements of troops by water.

A Russian officer who was formerly military attache at Teheran, Persia, informed the correspondent of the Echo de Paris that the Shah of Persia had sent 30,000 men to the Afghanistan frontier as a precautionary measure.

The correspondent of the Echo de Paris in London quotes Colonial Secretary Lyttleton, whom he saw at the colonial office, as follows: "Great Britain desires to remain upon good terms with France in spite of the circumstances which seem opposed to such relations. Great Britain is allied with Japan and France with Russia. Notwithstanding the efforts of interested persons to embroil Great Britain, not only with France but with Russia, and in spite of attempts made in certain quarters to create the impression that the attitude of Great Britain at the beginning of the war was not correct, the Franco-British rapprochement and the evolution of reciprocal sentiment between the two countries is one of the most remarkable events of recent years. The colonial secretary closed the interview by expressing the hope that a satisfactory adjustment of all colonial questions between Great Britain and France would be reached."

It is not expected that the Japanese intention to build the Seoul-Wiju railway will cause any serious clash with the owners of the early French concession, which was granted to a French Company in 1896. Later the concession was modified so that the road was to be built by French engineers and with French materials. A considerable portion of the line has already been laid under French auspices.

It is fully recognized that private interests and concession may suffer more or less through the exigencies of the war, but in case French rights are impaired it is expected that Japan or Korea will give adequate indemnification. There appears to be no purpose to insist on an immediate settlement.

CITY OF LIMA ALMOST RAZED

Earthquake Does Great Havoc and Terror Stricken People Flee.

Lima, Peru, via Galveston, Texas, March 4.—(Special.)—This city was visited early this morning by an earthquake which led thousands of persons to flee from their homes into the streets and which felled the walls of many buildings. Only one person was killed here.

The disturbance, which started at twenty minutes after 5 o'clock, lasted about fifty seconds. No earthquake comparable to it has been experienced in Lima during the last thirty years. One of the structures seriously affected by the shock was the cathedral. Its right tower was cracked and much damage was done to statutes and works of art.

Scarcely a house in the city escaped damage. Doors and windows were opened by the tremors. Roofs were dislodged and pictures, mirrors and glassware in shops were destroyed. The balconies of a large part of the buildings in the city tumbled to the ground as the result of the shock.

A despatch from Chorillos says that the earthquake was more destructive there than in Lima. The shock cracked the walls of churches and destroyed pictures, statuary and crockery. Windows in all of the houses were damaged.

In Callao nearly all buildings sustained damage. Walls of numerous houses fell. The docks and the iron bridge suffered seriously. Traffic on the Central railway was stopped by rocks falling on the track.

Advices show that the earthquake was felt all over Peru. No deaths have been reported from the interior.

THE COLONIST CIRCULATION

FIGURES TELL THE TALE

Daily Average, 1902 3552
Daily Average, 1903 3695
Daily Average, Feb., 1903.3526
Daily Average, Feb., 1904.4381
1st March., 1903 3440
1st March, 1904...4200

Circulation books open to all. Advertising contracts made on this basis.

More Success For Dreyfus

Application to Re-open Famous Case Upheld By Court of Cassation.

Believed That Victim of Fou Plot Will Be Completely Rehabilitated.

Paris, March 5.—The criminal branch of the court of cassation today granted the appeal of Alfred Dreyfus for a revision of his trial at Rennes.

The court held that a sufficient showing had been made to warrant a reopening of the case and ordered a supplementary investigation for the purpose of establishing all doubtful points which have been the basis for the present application to reopen the case. The decision is another marked success for Dreyfus.

The decision was given at the close of the third days' hearing. Comparatively little public interest is being taken in the sessions of the court, and the courtroom was almost deserted. Most of the day was given to the address of Maitre Mornand, one of Dreyfus' counsel. He argued that the case against Dreyfus was a tissue of inventions. He closed with an eloquent appeal, saying that the honor of the army and its officers demanded the removal of the stain of this unjust conviction.

Counsel referred to Dreyfus' great qualities of heart and exalted character and turned towards Labori, the lawyer who defended Dreyfus at Rennes, as if making a personal appeal to have his statements confirmed. Thereupon M. Labori arose and left the court room, causing a commotion.

M. Labori was quoted as saying in the corridor he did not wish by his presence to confirm the eulogy pronounced upon his former client's heart and character. The decision was then given.

The criminal branch of the court of cassation will conduct the supplementary investigation, and therefore its findings will be presented by the united branch of the court of cassation, which is the supreme and final civil authority.

It is the expectation of the highest government authorities that the court's final decision will rehabilitate Dreyfus, but the court of cassation has the right to order another trial before a military court.

Russian View of Situation

(Continued From Page One.)

Russians do not underestimate the prowess of their adversaries. They admit the fine marksmanship of the Japanese and their marvelous ability in determing ranges, yet the Russians do not believe that the Japanese can face successfully the legions of the Czar. On land the men of the empire have perfect faith, born of the numerous experiences with the pagan tribes, and the fatalism inherent in the Russian characters. They believe that Asiatics cannot meet Europeans in battle array; that a yellow race cannot triumph over a white.

General Kuropatkin, who leaves for the front March 12th, is expected to be on the ground before the real campaign opens. He has purchased milk-white horses from an officer of a cavalry school to ride in the Far East, thus following the example of the famous General Skobeleff, with whom he fought at the siege of Gecketepe.

St. Petersburg, March 5.—(6:30 p. m.)—There is little prospect now that the Russian government will reconsider its decision not to participate in the St. Louis exposition. The responses to the attempt to reopen the matter are insufficient to insure a creditable display.

In answer to representations made by Ambassador McCormick in regard to the American gold mines at Unsan, Korea, the authorities have assured the ambassador that the Russian soldiers will afford them every protection.

It is possible that the authorities will arrange to give Lieut. McCully, the United States naval attache with the Russian navy, special facilities to join the Russian squadron over the Siberian railway. He will come here immediately from London. The military attaches will proceed with similar facilities about April 1.

The Berlin report based on a telegram from St. Petersburg that all the powers except Great Britain and the United States replied to Russia's note, communicated to her ambassadors abroad and given out February 23rd, agreeing with the Russian view that the Japanese had violated the neutrality of Korea, is incorrect. The foreign office explains that Russia lodged this protest with the powers without requesting an answer, leaving them free to express opinions as they pleased. At the same time it is expected that the powers will declare themselves on the subject at some future time. It is considered that Russia simply served on the powers a notice of her views, at the same time warning them that she will hold the Japanese responsible for the future acts of Korea, which now include the treaty concluded under duress, in order to protect her contentions when the final adjudication occurs at the end of the war.

SAILED FROM PORT SAID.

Port Said, March 5.—The Russian squadron commanded by Admiral Wirenius, consisting of a cruiser, a transport and eight torpedo boats sailed from here today.

M. KURINO'S MOVEMENTS.

Berlin, March 5.—M. Kurino, formerly minister of Japan at St. Petersburg, returned here today from presenting his letters of recall at Stockholm, being also accredited to Sweden and Norway. The former minister will embark on the steamer Princess Irene, sailing from Genoa, March 15th, for New York and thence he will go to Japan.

FOR SALE—Laxton's Improved Sharpless, Magoon and Clyde Strawberry Plants, $1.00 per 100, $5.00 per 1,000. Hardy early cabbage plants 50c. per 100, 80c. per 200, $1.00 per 300. Catalogue of nursery stock free. G. A. Knight, Mt. Tolmie Nursery, Victoria. m6

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situated on the northwest shore of Kai-en Island; commencing at a post on the northwest corner of A. E. Johnston's claim and marked N. L. Kachelmacher's southwest corner, thence running east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west to the shore, thence along the shore back to the point of commencement, containing an area of 640 acres more or less.

Kai-en Island, October 19th, 1903.
N. L. KACHELMACHER.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land on Tucks Inlet, North Shore, commencing from a post marked Elizabeth J. Walker's southwest corner, thence running east forty chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west to the shore 40 chains, thence alone shore 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 320 acres more of less.

ELIZABETH J. WALKER,
Port Essington, October 17th, 1903.

CAUSES RIVER TO OVERFLOW.

Denver, Colo., March 4.—A special to the News from Albuquerque, N. M., says:

News has reached here from Socorro, twenty miles south of here, that the thirty-eighth earthquake since the 1st of January occurred there today. The disturbance caused the river to overflow and inundate the lower portion of the city. Considerable damage to property resulted. No loss of life is reported.

SHIPMENTS FROM ROSSLAND CAMPS

Week's Output Shows Good Total and Increased Activity Looked For.

Rossland, March 5.—Shipments for the week ending tonight from Rossland mines are as follows: LeRoi, 5,248; Centre Star, 1,081; War Eagle, 780; Kootenay, 180; Jumbo, 280; LeRoi No. 2, 590; LeRoi No. 2 milled, 340; Total for the week, 8,495; tons for the year to date, 82,690 tons.

The snowfall in the early part of the week interfered somewhat with shipments from camp, but in all mines operations proceeded steadily and good progress was made.

The outlook for enhanced activity at the mines in the coming spring and summer now is especially bright. Continued splendid developments in the LeRoi deeps assures wider scope of operations, and LeRoi No. 2 Company now expects to inaugurate an active programme of deep level explorations in the Josie mine as the outcome of the discoveries in LeRoi deeps. It is practically assured now that the Jumbo mine will have a railroad siding and compressor plant in the summer. It is fully expected that 200 additional miners will be added to the crews of the principal mines, and that a hundred men of the building trades will be employed continuously in construction work now planned.

WELL AGAIN.

The many friends of John Blount will be pleased to learn that he has entirely recovered from his attack of rheumatism. Chamberlain's Pain Balm cured him after the best doctors in the town (Monon, Ind.,) had failed to give relief. The prompt relief from pain which this liniment affords is alone worth many times its cost. Sold by all druggists and dealers.

BORN.

BROOME—At Nelson, on Feb. 28th, the wife of T. Broome, of a daughter.

TREMBATH—At Rossland, on Feb. 28th, the wife of W. Trembath, of a son.

CRESSMAN—At Revelstoke, on Feb. 28th, the wife of J. B. Cressman, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

WYNNE—OKE—At Rossland, on March 1st, by Rev. J. A. Cleland, Llewellyn Wynne and Miss Evelyn Oke.

DIED.

BLAKIE—In this city on the 2nd instant, Walter Blakie, a native of London, Ontario, aged 36 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday at 2:30 p. m., from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Co., Government street.

Friends will please accept this intimation.

GRANITE and MARBLE WORKS

Monuments, Tablets, Granite Copings, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first class stock and workmanship.

A. STEWART

Cor. Yates and Blanchard Sts.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of a Warrant of Execution issued out of the Small Debts Court, Victoria, in an action, Turner, Beeton & Co., Ltd., vs. George J. Cooke, and to me directed, I have seized and will sell at auction on Tuesday next, March 8th, 1904, unless previously settled for, at Aaronson's Indian Bazaar, No. 60 Broad street, at two o'clock p. m., the following goods and chattels:

One set single harness, one scales for weighing coal, one copper boiler, two bicycles.

I will also offer for sale at same time and place the equity of redemption of the execution creditor George J. Cook, in and to the following pawned goods and chattels:

One new upright piano, ticket No. 18478, dated Jany. 8th, 1904, amount of loan, $110.

One pair bronze vases, ticket No. 18617, dated Jany. 27th, 1904, amount of loan, $3.30.

One drop-head Singer sewing machine (new), ticket No. 18762, dated Feby. 13th, 1904, amount of loan, $16.50.

One New Williams sewing machine, ticket No. 18906, dated March 1st, 1904, amount of loan, $5.50.

Goods can be seen on application to Mr. Aaronson.

Terms of sale cash.

F. G. RICHARDS,
Sheriff.

March 4th, 1904.

Spring Is Coming

Sunshine will show all the spots and stains that dark weather conceals. Send your clothes to be cleaned, pressed and renovated at the Cowichan Laundry and save buying new ones. Prices most reasonable and first rate work done. Dry cleaning of silk goods a specialty. Curtains and blankets look like new. Freight paid one way. For prices address

COWICHAN LAUNDRY Duncan's Station.

Notice to Contractors

Tenders for the erection of a frame residence on Maclure street, will be received up to noon, 12th inst. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

S. MACLURE,
Architect,

Room 5, Five Sisters' Blk.

To Wagon Makers

TENDERS

Will be received by the undersigned for 1 single and 1 double sprinkler, made and delivered complete to the Corporation of the City of Victoria in accordance with specification and catalogue, to be seen at the office of the undersigned, to whom tenders must be addressed and delivered not later than 3 o'clock p. m., on Monday, March 14th next.

All tenders must be properly sealed, addressed and endorsed "Tender for Sprinklers."

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Purchasing Agent for the Corporation.

City Hall, Victoria, B. C., Feb. 27th, 1904.

Always Busy

The noise of the hammer and the swish of the painters' brush will be the accompaniment to the Big Bargains offered during this Alteration Sale. We are always planning something for the comfort of our customers, and to make our store service the best, and feel certain the changes we are making will meet with your approval.

Read this Grand Bargain List for Monday

Sale of Lace Curtains—Monday

OUR PRICES will talk to you with a meaning and eloquence all their own. The descriptions are honest to the letter.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, woven edges; size, 36 inches wide by three yards long. Regular value 65c a pair.
Alteration Sale Price.....50c

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, size, 40 inches by three yards long, with woven edges. Regular value 90c a pair.
Alteration Sale Price.....75c

LACE CURTAINS, 45 inches by 3 yards long; Nottingham net woven edges. Regular value $1.00 a pair.
Alteration Sale Price.....85c

HEAVY NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, 60 inches wide by 3½ yards long, woven edges. Regular value $1.25 a pair.
Alteration Sale Price.....90c

FINE NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, 60 inches wide by 3½ yards long. Regular value $1.75 a pair.
Alteration Sale Price.....$1.35

EXTRA FINE LACE CURTAINS, with woven edges; size, 50 inches wide by 3½ yards long. Regular value $2.00 a pair.
Alteration Sale Price.....$1.65

VERY FINE NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS; size, 60 inches wide by 3½ yards long. Regular value $2.25 a pair.
Alteration Sale Price.....$1.75

Brussels Net Lace Curtains, Regular $6.90 a Pair. Sale $4 75

Specimen Offerings From the Staple Department

AN ALL-DAY SHAKE-UP of prices that will knock off all margin of profit and save our customers many nickels, dimes and quarters.

HEAVY WHITE TWILL SHEETS, 2 by 2¼ yards, hemmed ready for use. Regular value $1.75 a pair.
Alteration Sale Price.....$1.25

WHITE MARSEILLES QUILTS, pearl hemmed. Regular value $1.25 each.
Alteration Sale Pride.....95c

36-INCH FANCY PERCALES, in check and stripe effects; all a few fancy corded zephyrs in the lot, in good, fast colorings. Regular value 12½c a yard.
Alteration Sale Price.....10c

FANCY COTTON DRAPERY FRINGES, in all colorings. Worth up to 25c a yard.
Alteration Sale Price.....5c

SILK FRINGES in good, fancy art colorings. Worth up to 40c a yard.
Alteration Sale Price.....10c

APPLIQUE BLIND LACE OR INSERTION, in cream linen and lace. Worth up to 40c a yard.
Alteration Sale Price.....25c

COMBINED INSERTION AND LACE for blinds, linen appliqued on net. Regular value 85c a yard.
Alteration Sale Price.....50c

HEAVY GUIPURE BLIND LACE, in cream only. Regular values $1.15 to $1.35 a yard.
Alteration Sale Price.....65c

$4.00 Heavy White Wool Blankets on Monday $2.95 a Pair

Children's Whitewear—Mercilessly Reduced

WE SAVE YOU MANY DOLLARS, and every dollar saved is safely saved, if you take advantage of these Special Values Monday:—

TABLE NO. 1, comprising Children's Children's Drawers, tucked and frillers, Ladies' Linen Kitchen Aprons, White Skirts, neatly tucked and frilled; Ladies' Corset Covers and Drawers. Regular selling prices from 40c to 50c.
Alteration Sale Price.....30c

TABLE NO. 2 contains Children's White Drawers and Skirts, tucked and trimmed with Swiss embroidery; also a few oddments in fine Ladies' Corset Covers. Regular values from 60c to 75c.
Alteration Sale Price.....40c

TABLE NO. 3 is full of Children's fine White Muslin Dresses with tucked and hemstitched yokes and dainty frills. Regular values $1.25 to $1.60 each.
Alteration Sale Price.....90c

TABLE NO. 4 is piled with Dainty white Nainsook Dresses, trimmed with Swiss embroidery and insertion; sizes, 1 to 7 years. Regular values $1.75 to $4.00 each.
Alteration Sale Price.....$1.50

TABLE NO. 5. Ladies' Eiderdown Dressing Jackets monopolize this table entirely, and they are in colors pink and white, velvet trimmed. Regular value $2.50 each; as they are slightly soiled by ardent admirers, out they go Monday.
Alteration Sale Price.....75c

Infants' Long Cashmere Robes, Regular $2.50. Monday $1.50

Knit-to-Fit Underwear—Nearly Half

NOTHING CHEAP OR "BARGAINED" about these Suits. Knittofit Combination Suits are perfection in Underwear for men, giving absolute freedom of action, ease and grace.

MEN'S "KNITTOFIT" BALBRIGGAN COMBINATION SUITS in sizes 34, 36, 40 and 42. Regular value $3.75.
Alteration Sale Price.....$2:45

MEN'S "KNITTOFIT" MERINO UNION SUITS, in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Regular value $5.00 a suit.
Alteration Sale Price.....$3.15

MEN'S "KNITTOFIT" WOOL COMBINATION SUITS, in sizes 34, 36, 38 and 42. Regular value $5.75 a suit.
Alteration Sale Price.....$3.55

MEN'S "KNITTOFIT" SILK AND WOOL COMBINATION SUITS, in sizes 34, 38 and 40. Regular value $9.00 a suit.
Alteration Sale Price.....$5.80

MEN'S "KNITTOFIT" SILK COMBINATION SUITS for men, in sizes 36, 38 and 40. Regular value $12.00 a suit.
Alteration Sale Price.....$7.65

Pongee Silks
FINE CREAM PONGEE SILK, one of the most popular washing silks for Summer wear.
Alteration Sale Price.....25c
Other prices 40c, 60c and 65c a yard.

Taffeta Silks
New Taffeta Silks in all the newest colorings. Regular value 85c a yard.
Alteration Sale Price.....65c

Japanese Silks
A full range of these popular Blouse Silks in all the latest colorings and corded stripe effects, per yard
Alteration Sale Price.....35c

Taffeta Neck Ribbon
Soft-finished Taffeta Neck Ribbon, 5 inches wide, in all colors. Regular value 40c a yard.
Alteration Sale Price.....25c

Ribbons for Fancy Work
Plain Silk Ribbons with cord edge, in all colors; also satin with plain edge. Regular 5c yard
Monday.....2 1-2c
Regular 10c yard
Monday.....5c
Regular 20c yard
Monday.....10c

Chiffon Veiling
Silk Chiffon Veiling, with chenille spots in all colors. Regular values 30c and 35c a yard.
Alteration Sale Price.....20c

Remnants at Half
After the tremendous selling of each department, short ends of the popular styles of Dress Goods have accumulated. We've decided to clean them out—selling all at HALF MARKED PRICES, which means that you can buy $1.00 goods for 50c, and 50c goods for 25c.

Specials in Ladies' Whitewear
CORSET COVERS; regular 20c each, Monday 12½c
EMBROIDERED DRAWERS; regular 50c pair, Monday 35c
LADIES' NIGHTGOWNS; regular 75c each, Monday 50c
LADIES' WHITE SKIRTS; regular 75c each, Monday 50c

Ladies' Corsets
Corsets at Prices that have the Stamp of Economy.
BLACK AND GREY COUTIL CORSETS in the long waist style, suitable for average figures. Worth up to $1.50 a pair; in sizes 18, 19, 20, 25 and 26 only.
Alteration Sale Price.....50c

P. D. Corsets
Ladies' Real Whalebone Corsets; the celebrated "P. D." make, in black and white. Worth up to $3.50 a pair.
Alteration Salt Price.....$1.00

Ladies' Raincoats
LOW PRICES LOWERED TO THE LOWEST NOTCH MONDAY.
Ladies' Full-length Raincoats, rubber lined; in fawn, blue, black and grey; all sizes. Worth up to $11.50.
Alteration Sale Price.....$5.00

Dress Skirts—Cheap
LADIES' NAVY SERGE DRESS SKIRTS, with rows of stitching. Regular value $3.00.
Alteration Sale Price.....$1.50

Black Alpaca Waists
Help yourself to Clearance Bargains in Shirt Waists on Monday.
LADIES' BLACK SATEEN, ALPACA AND MUSLIN WAISTS, in sizes 32 and 34 only; neatly tucked. Regular values $1.25 to $2.50 each.
Alteration Sale Price.....50c

Black Flannel Waists
LADIES' BLACK FLANNEL WAISTS, pleated at back and front. Regular value $3.50.
Alteration Sale Price.....$1.75

Sash Curtain Net
Sash Curtain Net, Nottingham Lace, with tipped edges, 26 inches wide, regular value 15c a yard.
Alteration Sale Price.....10c

Wrappers at Half Price
Ladies' Fancy Flannelette Wrappers, stylishly trimmed. Regular value $2.50 each.
Alteration Sale Price.....$1.25

The Hutcheson Company, Ltd., - Victoria, B. C.

Sweet Peas!
Named Varieties
JOHNSTON'S SEED STORE
City Market

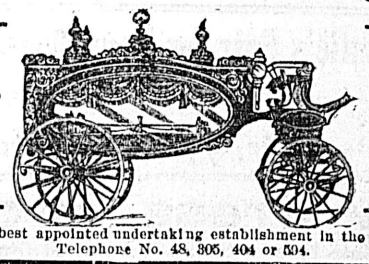
Notice is hereby given that three months after date application will be made to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, by J. W. Mellor & Co., Limited, to change the name of the company to "The Melrose Co., Limited."

McPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD,
Solicitors for the Company.

February 9th, 1904.

The B. C. Funeral Furnishing Co'y

Chas. Hayward, President.
Orders attended to at any time, Night or Day.
Charges very Reasonable.



Carelton, Manager.
Show Rooms and Parlors; 52 Government St, Victoria, B. C.

The largest and best appointed undertaking establishment in the province.
Telephone No. 48, 305, 404 or 504.

WHAT A MAN SAID

"I did not know your Shoes were so good until I tried another store." That's what they all say. We have some great bargains that we are

CLEARING AT SALE PRICES!

Misses Box Calf Lace Boots, sizes 11 to 2, at	$1.25 a pair
Boys' Lace Boots, good soles, sizes 1 to 5, at	1.50 "
Men's Strong Working Boots, elastic sides, at	1.50 "
Men's Strong Moulder's Boots, a good one, at	1.50 "
Try a pair of our Walk Easy Shoes, at	3.00 "
Ladies' Pebb Lace Boots, patent tip, at	1.50 "

NEW SPRING SHOES FULL OF STYLE.

Ladies' Empress Shoes, patent leather and kid, at	$3.00 to $4.50
Geo. A. Slater's Invictus Shoes, just in, at	4.00 to 5.50
J. P. Ford & Co., of Rochester, Fine Shoes for the Ladies, at	4.00
Men's Box Calf Boots, good and durable, at	2.25
Men's Plain Toe Military Boots, lace and elastic sides, at	$2.50 to 3.00
Children's Shoes, you cannot afford to be without them—they take the lead.	
Boys' Lace Boots, Standard Screw, sizes 1 to 5, at	$1.25
Youths' Lace Boots, Standard Screw, sizes 11 to 13, at	1.00

Letting well enough alone is poor satisfaction for the man who knows better can be done. It's Shoes and Boots all the time with us, and they are all made of leather.

JAMES MAYNARD,

Odd Fellows' Block. 85 Douglas Street

Haydn's Oratorio "The Creation"

Masterpiece to Be Produced By Massed Chorus on Tuesday.

Proceeds to Be Devoted to the Lifeboat Association Funds.

What promises to be one of the most successful musical festivals ever held in Victoria is the coming rendition of "The Creation" on Tuesday evening next in aid of the funds of the Lifeboat Association.

The oratorio is given by request of the Lifeboat Association committee to Mr. Gideon Hicks and his now celebrated choir of 150 singers and the prompt and ready response was a most happy augury for the final success.

The concert is under the distinguished patronage of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, His Worship the Mayor, Hon. Senator McDonald, Hon. Senator Templeman, Capt. C. J. Baker, R. N., senior officer in command at Esquimalt, Lieut.-Colonel Holmes, D. O. C., and Lieut.-Colonel Hall, commander of the Fifth Regiment, C. A.

The performance will start at 8:15 sharp on account of the length of the oratorio. Even starting that early it will take until 11 o'clock to go through it.

"The Creation" performance of last December is fresh in the minds of all who had the pleasure of hearing it then. If anything the oratorio will be even better rendered this time as all the singers are now thoroughly conversant with Haydn's glorious theme and are better able to interpret the wonderful harmonies in the grand and stirring choruses.

The solo work is in the able hands of Miss Grace Helen Bradley of Tacoma, Wash., soprano; Mr. A. T. Goward, tenor, and Mr. Herbert Taylor, bass. The same orchestra will officiate as before and practically the same chorus. Mr. Jesse Longfield takes the organ, Dr. Nash is orchestra leader.

Sheetings, Circular Cloths, Table Damasks, etc., bought by us before the advance in price of raw materials, are nevertheless offered by us at our regular prices. This means a considerable advantage to you. Save money by buying now. Weiler Bros.

PRETTY WEDDING AT SALT SPRING

E. G. Borradaile Joined In Holy Matrimony To Miss F. M. Wilson.

The wedding took place on Salt Spring island at St. Mark's church, Friday, March 4th, of E. G. Borradaile, of Ganges Harbor and Miss F. M. Wilson, of Barnsbury, Salt Spring island, fifth daughter of the Rev. E. F. Wilson, who officiated at the ceremony. The bride was attired in a traveling costume of gray cloth, trimmed with white silk applique, a white ostrich boa and white picture hat, trimmed with ostrich plumes, velvet and chiffon, and carried a shower bouquet of white and pink roses white carnations smilax and asparagus fern. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Norman Wilson; while the bridegroom was attended by Mr. John Graham, of Salt Spring island, as best man. Subsequently Mr. and Mrs. Borradaile left on the City of Nanaimo en route for the Sound.

A list of the presents is as follows:

Mr. Geoffery Scott and Mr. R. Chaldicott, fish knives and forks; Mr. W. E. and Mrs. Scott, silver photo frame; Miss Werlock, silver tea strainer; Miss Brown, Messrs. Smith and Halley, silver photo frame; Mrs. Olson, silver tea pot; Mr. Norman Wilson, oak writing desk and knife rest; Miss Black, cut glass salt cellars; Miss Pedder, silver pepper pot; Mr. and Mrs. Collins, cake knife; Miss Collins, toast rack; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Scott, biscuit jar; Col. and Mrs. Craig, silver cake basket; Mr. and Mrs. A. G. and F. Crofton, salad bowl; Mr. J. C. Scovell, silver cake basket; Mr. A. Monteith, arm chair; Mr. H. W. Cartwright, kettle and spirit stand; Mr. H. W. Bullock, side saddle and bridle; Rev. E. F. Wilson, traveling bag and cheque; Mr. Keith Wilson, cheque; Master Charles Wilson, dish mat; Miss Mary Wilson, handkerchief case; Rev. J. A. Lloyd, fish slicers; Canon and Mrs. Warburton, apostle spoons; Mr. P. E. B. Warburton, silver cigarette box; Mrs. D. and M. Fox, mustard pot, pepper casters and toast rack; Mrs. Fox, oak chest of plate; R. H. and Mrs. Cholmondeley, traveling clock and cheque; bridegroom to bride, ruby and diamond ring, four silver bonbon dishes; Miss Borradaile, silver cruet; Mrs. Borradaile, cameo brooch, house and table linen, coffee and tea service; Mr. Henry King, cheque; Mr. B. W. G. Borradaile, silver card case.

The Awful Distress of Irritable Nerves

Can be Overcome by Enriching and Nourishing the Blood, Thereby Rebuilding the Nerve Cells.

Any failure of the nervous system to do its work properly inevitably causes other troubles. Weakened nerve force is almost sure to bring on gloom and depression. Life loses its attractiveness, worry and care quickly furrow the brow of the sufferer, who keeps up a brave heart as long as possible, and then breaks down completely.

Nervous wrecks are very sad, pitiful indeed, when a certain cure like Ferrozone is within easy reach. The success of this great nerve restorer has been demonstrated in many cases where other treatments completely failed, so sufferers can with unbounded confidence rely on a lasting recovery if Ferrozone is used.

Hosts of well-known people have found health through Ferrozone. Among these might be mentioned Mrs. E. D. Emmerson, of Centreville, who says: "I am glad to think that there is at least one honest remedy for nervous people. No one can imagine what I suffered with my nerves, and I sometimes wonder at the number of useless prescriptions and medicines I took. But Ferrozone acted differently from all the rest. It built up my system and gradually the irritability left my nerves and I got well. Ferrozone cured me by removing the cause of my trouble, and by giving me enough additional strength to overthrow the attack of nervousness. I can recommend Ferrozone strongly.

No expectations are too high to be fulfilled if Ferrozone is used. Many others have been cured of troubles worse than yours. Try Ferrozone. It completely rebuilds the nervous system and establishes a healthy condition throughout the entire body.

Don't let any greedy dealer make you think there is anything so good as Ferrozone. It alone can cure permanently. Insist on having nothing but Ferrozone. Price 50c per box or six boxes for $2.50, at all druggists or by mail, from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

COLDS ARE DANGEROUS.

How often you hear it remarked: "It's only a cold," and a few days later learn that the man is on his back with pneumonia. It always cures and is pleasant that a cold, however slight, should not be disregarded. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. It alwas cures and is pleasant to take. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

MARINE NOTES.

Acording to plans drawn up some time ago, steamer Venture will resume her work on the Northern route, as soon as some slight repairs and alterations have been completed. She is now receiving attention at the Victoria Machinery Depot, and will afterwards be painted and cleaned on Turpel's ways.

All the remnants from the steamer Clallam are to be sold by auction on March 14th, at the City Auction rooms, Broad street, under instructions from Mr. Newterry, acting collector of customs.

This week should be a busy one. Several big steamers are due from various parts of the globe, among them the Ping Suey from China and Japan, and the Kosmos Iber Anubis, from Hamburg, Germany via Iquique, where she loaded 600 tons of nitrates for the Victoria Chemical Company. The Anubis arrived at San Francisco last week.

Repairs to the steamer Tees are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

It will be some time before the Flora is ready to leave Esquimalt dry dock.

NEW SCALE WILLIAMS PIANOS IN CARLOADS.

The winding up of the old year and the starting of the new year by the Williams Piano Co., Limited, argues well for 1904, as well as emphasizing the foremost position this piano holds in the esteem of the largest dealers of pianos in this country. On December 26th last they received by telegram an order for two carloads of pianos for immediate shipment to Dyke, Evans & Callaghan, of Vancouver, B.C., and on January 1st they received by telegram an additional order for a carload of pianos for immediate shipment to Fletcher Bros., of Victoria, B.C., which are two of the leading houses in the Canadian music trade.

The New Scale Williams which is becoming so justly celebrated all over Canada may be seen at the warerooms of the local agents, of this celebrated piano.

FLETCHER BROS.

ASTHMA PERMANENTLY CURED.

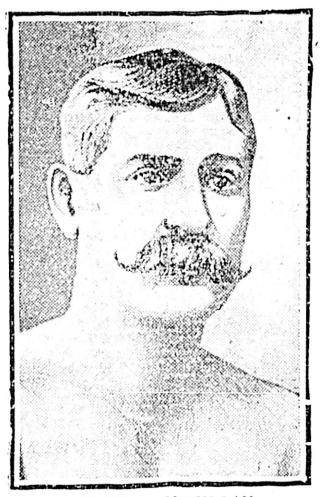
SPORTING NEWS.

WRESTLING.

The Big Meet Tomorrow.

Tomorrow night Victorians will have an opportunity of viewing an entirely new sport, viz: wrestling. The preliminary bouts will begin promptly at 8:30 and will consist in Jack O'Neill endeavoring to put down five sailors from H. M. S. Flora, named Barry, Freburry, Jerrad, Hudson and Green. He has to put them all down once within an hour's actual wrestling time. Jack is allowed by wrestling law from 5 to 15 minutes rest between each bout, so it is fair to expect the main feature of the evening will start shortly after 10 o'clock.

This will be Chief Two Feathers against Duncan A. McMillan. It has been stated by a few people round town that this match is a fake; but if the good name and record of McMillan is looked into it will clearly be seen this is most improbable. McMillan will most naturally do his level best to prevent the Indian puting him down three times in an hour to preserve his good record, and Two Feathers realizes how much such a victory will add to his already very high reputation.



DUNCAN A. McMILLAN.

The sporting editor of the Colonist has five $5 bills, one of which will go to each of the sailors unless Jack O'Neill wins all the falls in the time limit.

BASKETBALL.

J. B. A. A. vs. Y. M. C. A.

The big surprise did not come off. The J. B. A. A. defeated the Y. M. C. A. five at the Drill Hall last night by 20 to 10, and the boys in blue and white could have shut their opponents out if they had wished, of course with the exception of free shots. The Y. M. C. A., although they put up a plucky fight, never had a chance, being outplayed in every department. The Bays' combination was very good, and their shooting being accurate, goals followed one another with bewildering rapidity.

At the end of the first half the score was J. B. A. A. 12, Y. M. C. A. 0. In the second period, the Bays took things easily and allowed their rivals to score a few goals.

Jack Finlaison and Ben Pettingell played their usual steady, determined game at guard, while F. Smith, R. Peden and K. Hughes scored wherever they wished to do so; Pettingell also took a hand in it. Smith made 4 field goals, Peden 3, Pettingell 2, and Hughes 1. For the Y. M. C. A. the burley "Eddie" Whyte was a whirlwind centre. His efforts in the schooting line were ably seconded by W. Loveridge. J. Lorimer, W. Northcott and McCracken were decidedly off color. Whyte secured a field goal and a free shot. McCracken found the basket from the field once, and Loveridge scored 3 points in the same manner as Whyte.

Stan Porter acted as referee and F. Jones handled the umpire's whistle.

V. W. A. A. Defeats Ladysmith.

An exciting game of basketball took place at Ladysmith last evening between the Victoria West and Ladysmith teams, resulting in a victory for the former. The score was Victoria West 14; Ladysmith 9.

HANDBALL.

A hard struggle was witnessed in the J. B. A. A. gymnasium yesterday afternoon, when R. D. Quay and R. Power met in a tournament game. The result was a victory for Power, the score being 21-18, 18-21, 21-17. He had to fight for it, as Quay would not acknowledge defeat until the last point was made. Both players were in good form, but Power's returns were a little better than his opponent's. In the serving Quay had the advantage, his placing being very well judged. F. Davie gave every satisfaction as referee, while B. Pettingell acted as scorer.

ATHLETICS.

Marvels of Jiu-Jitsu.

Accounts of a test of the Japanese secret system of physical culture and the powers of its exponents, are traveling the rounds of the press of the world, and the statements made are amazing enough, if true.

The story goes that a German wrestler, weighing 210 pounds, a magnificent specimen, all muscle and bone, was pitted against a five-foot Jap, a professor of jiu-jitsu, at one of the great theatres in Paris, before a gathering of doctors, professional athletes, artists, anatomists, physiologists and the general public. Great laughter hailed the appearance on the stage of the giant and the pigmy. The contrast was comical. The titanic Teuton towered over his antagonist as a battleship does over a torpedo boat. As they shook hands before engaging a grin of amusement crossed the face of the giant, whose monster paw enveloped the hand of the Japanese. The Japanese replied with a courteous smile and a short bow, both of which he frequently repeated during the hour of mortal struggle that then began. But the wrestler never smiled again.

At the word to begin the wrestler made a swift pass such as is practiced in the catch-as-catch-can style, and one that is invariably successful against anyone who is not thoroughly trained to the art of wrestling. In exactly twenty-two seconds from the move the huge German was lying on his back, both shoulders and both hips to the mat, and the Japanese was standing over him with his right hand out, politely offering him assistance to rise. The spectators were so paralyzed with amazement that they could not utter a sound. How it was done they could not tell; neither could the defeated man who slowly rose to his feet and looked sullenly at the dwarf who had disgraced him.

But more wonderful things were to come. The two took set grips, as in the north country style or Graeco-Roman. Everybody inwardly pitied the little slip of a man who was going to have his spine made into a hinge just in two seconds, but they had to rub their eyes when they saw the renowned wrestler collapse as if struck by a live electric wire and go down like a felled ox, the Jap assisting him with studious politeness to fall with shoulders and hips to the mat. Again the spectators marveled in silence.

Then fierce shouts burst from the backers of the German wrestler. It must be anaesthetics, some sort of dirty work that prevented a man from using his strength. The Japanese allowed himself to be striped almost naked, his garments were passed around amongst the medical men; they were subjected to microscopic scrutiny and returned with the admission that they were as clean and wholesome as any garments ever worn by a gentleman. The Japanese refused to put them on again. He buckled to his work wearing only the ancient gladiatorial cincture at the loins, so that all his small but neatly compact muscles could be seen fairly at play. Nothing could have been fairer and plaudits rang through the house.

The wrestler was then to try him at collar-and-elbow style. They both donned the rough canvas jackets, and laid hold. Zip! Crack! Thud! Again the mighty bulk of the German was palpitating on the mat, the perspiration pouring off him as though he had come out of a cruiser's stokehole after manoeuvres.

The next exhibition was to allow the German to defend himself from the assault of the puny little Oriental. The proposition was that the Japanese should run the wrestler off the stage into the wings within so many seconds. The big man, his confidence completely shattered it must be confessed, braced his mighty legs, gripping the mat as firmly as he could, slightly inclining his body forward, his long muscular arms and their vast hands outstretched as the Japanese walked up to him without a pause, smiling, bowing politely, as innocent of harm, apparently, as an infant going to mother for a piece of bread and jam. There was a wild clutch by the big man at the little one, a lightning movement of evasion by him, then something went twirling and twirling out of sight off the stage into the wings. The manager of the wrestler had to appear and declare that his man would not come on again.

The Japanese bowed courteously to the audience, and, in delicious broken French, invited any person in the house, large or small, but the larger the more welcome, to come up and try. Nobody went up. Keen eyes that had watched countless wrestling bouts tried to detect the mystery of movement that vanquished the best man that could be found in Paris for the purpose of exposition, medical men, supposed to be profoundly informed in anatomy, scrutinized every move; all were alike baffled. That it was all perfectly fair and above board was universally admitted; there was not the suggestion of foul play or resort to any questionable trick. Yet that big, powerful man was as helpless in the hands of the professor of jiu-jitsu as an urchin would be in those of a blacksmith or professional boxer.

It is suggested that an exponent of the system try conclusions with an American champion boxer, preferably a heavyweight, and allow the prizefighter to use his own methods of attack and defence. Japanese who know jiu-jitsu and have seen professional boxers at work, say there would be no difficulties for the jiu-jitsu man; the boxers will go down just the same as the wrestlers.

LACROSSE.

A Game at Los Angeles.

The following interesting account of the first match game of lacrosse played in Los Angeles is taken from the Los Angeles Times of a recent date. The game is of interest to Victorians inasmuch as Hedley Dwyer, an old Victoria boy, played third home for Los Angeles.

Twenty-four bare-legged, bare-armed and scantily clad men tore around Prager park yesterday afternoon like a pack of wild Indians and showed Los Angeles how to play lacrosse. Running and tumbling they went, dodging and jumping with the air filled with flying caps and clashing sticks, the game was on.

The black rubber ball, now here, now there, was finally lodged in a little tent-like net at one end of the field, and Los Angeles made her last point toward the defeat of Santa Barbara by the score of 7 to 2.

With a howl of delight the victors tossed their sticks high in the air and the excited spectators rose to their feet and cheered with an enthusiasm which plainly showed that lacrosse has come to stay.

It was the first game played in this city in ten years, and considering the short time which the players have practiced the showing was splendid and the result highly flattering to the home talent. While the game was rough and unfinished at various points, with frequent fouling and a lack of open play, it did not lag for one second from beginning to end and more than filled expectations. It was a strage coincidence that the two captains, Alf McKenzie of the Los Angeles team, and E. E. Calster of Santa Barbara, played lacrosse together in this city ten years ago, and to the efforts of these enthusiasts is due the successful revival of the game.

Probably three-fourths of the people there had never seen the Canadian game before, and it was with great curiosity that they watched the first line-up. The park was very quiet as the men took their places, for no one knew just what to say. For once the small boy held his peace, and waited, wide-eyed and open-mouthed. Down the middle of the field there were twenty-two men facing each other, eleven on a side, one line in red and white and the other in black and white, the two lines being about fifteen feet apart. At either end there was a goal looking like half of a cornucopia with a square opening and in front of these a man stood determined that the bounding sphere should never get inside. The opening of the goal was six feet high and four feet wide. In the centre of the field two men got down with one knee on the ground and their sticks on edge, face to face, with the ball in between.

The umpire blew his whistle. There was a fast shuffle and clash of sticks. Then suddenly one of the men darted to the left with his stick, held at arm's length in front of him and tossed the ball far down toward the Los Angeles goal. Four sticks were shot into the air to catch it and a furious scrimmage ensued. The ball was now under the feet of the men, rolled back and forth and tossed about in front of the goal until finally, McAteer got it in his net and shot it home between the legs of the goal-keeper. The first score was made one and a half minutes after the whistle blew.

It took but a few seconds for the teams to line up again and for the centres to get positions for the draw, as the first scuffle is called. The play became faster as the men warmed up to the work and the ball went up and down the field. There were many spectacular runs, long throws and clever passes, and seven minutes had elapsed before Santa Barbara made goal. In this round Tremain, centre for Los Angeles, was laid out by being struck in the side just above the hip. Fanning and rubbing revived him and he continued the game.

In the next round the players became badly bunched, sufficient time not being taken to pass the ball. Haben for Santa Barbara, made a spectacular play directly in front of goal by catching a ball that would have scored and sending it to the other end of the field. But it was steadily worked back again and McAteer scored for the home team. Time, 8 minutes. Two more points were made in the first quarter, McKenzie scoring the last after a beautiful run and much skillful dodging. Score of rsft quarter, 4 to 1.

In order that the advantages of wind and light might be divided equally, the teams changed sides for the next quarter and came back on the field refreshed by a ten-minute rest. Calster, at point for Santa Barbara, changed places with Merritt at home, thus getting out into the attack, and he did some fast work in this position. Hedley Dwyer was the smallest man in the Los Angeles team, but he was quick as a cat, dodging under and over the tangle of sticks and players and always followed the ball in his latitude. He made a quick assist to McAteer, and the latter scored a goal 11 minutes after play began. The full force of a hard slash was caught by Lou Holman in the stomach, knocking the breath out of him, but he was soon up again and the half ended with the ball in the middle of the field. Score, 5 to 1. The marks of the battle were beginning to show themselves on the players. Blood was flowing from skinned knuckles and barked shins, while more than one had walnut bumps on the side of the head. The men were nearly done up and it was decided by the captains that the next two quarters should be ten minutes in length. Los Angeles had the best of it from the start and scored in 6 minutes, and then in 35 seconds, Dwyer getting the ball from the draw and running with it almost to goal, where he made another skillful assist to McAteer, who shot it home. The score ended with a bad mix-up near one of the side fences about the middle of the field. Score, 7 to 1.

Charles A. Welsh, who refereed the game, is the president of the New Westminster Lacrosse Club of British Columbia, and spoke highly of the showing made by the teams. W. J. Candless, one of the goal umpires, was formerly a member of the famous Nationals. H. A. Edgett of Vancouver, who is visiting Los Angeles with his wife, was an interested spectator, being an old enthusiast.

READ IT THROUGH.

'Twould Spoil This Story to Tell It in the Headlines.

To use an eighteenth century phrase, this is an "o'er true tale." Having happened in a small Virginia town in the winter of 1902, it is a story very much of the present. Up to a short time ago Mrs. John E. Harmon, of Melfa Station, Va., had no personal knowledge of the rare curative properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. "Last January," she says, "my baby took a dreadful cold and at one time I feared she would have pneumonia, but one of my neighbors told me how this remedy had cured her little boy and I began giving it to my baby at once and it cured her. I heartily thank the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for placing so great a cure within my reach. I cannot recommend it too highly or say too much in its favor. I hope all who read this will try it and be convinced as I was." For sale by all druggists and dealers.

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Mr. C. Little, 404 Symington avenue, Toronto, driver for Dunlop, the Florist, writes: "I was so badly crippled with rheumatism, that owing to swelling, soreness and pain, I could not get my boots on, and walked with great difficulty. I got a bottle of Griffiths Menthol Liniment, which gave me relief at once and speedily cured me. I can highly recommend it." Large bottles 25 cents. Special size 75 cents.

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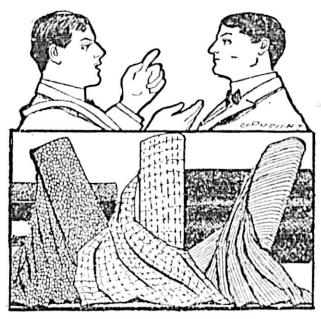

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The Colonist.

SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1904.

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No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

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THE POST OFFICE REPORT.

The publication of the annual report of the Postmaster-General affords us information on the results of the operation of the great business department of the Government. Although not intended primarily to yield a surplus over the cost of carrying on the postal service, yet the tendency in a well-managed postal department will be to show a surplus of receipts over expenditure. While in Great Britain the Postoffice may yield a very considerable amount to the Treasury as profit available as revenue, without the postal service being defective, the conditions are very different in the Dominion. In the United Kingdom the area of the country is comparatively small and the density of population only exceeded in Belgium. It is possible, therefore, to give an efficient service with cheap postal rates and at the same time have an annual surplus amounting to millions sterling, available for the revenue. In the Dominion an exactly opposite situation exists. The territory to be covered is an immense one; the population is very sparse and thinly scattered over a large area. To perform the service under such conditions without any extraneous source of revenue; much more to have a surplus, is a result that would speak well for the administration of the Department and for the liberal manner in which the people avail themselves of postal facilities. It is a matter for congratulation, therefore, that the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ended June 30th last, shows a surplus of receipts over expenditure of $395,000. While we do not refuse reasonable credit to Sir William Mulock and the principal permanent officials for that result, it would be absurd to attribute it entirely or even mainly to that. As in the United States, so in the Dominion, the abounding prosperity of the past twelve months necessarily largely increased the business of the department. At the same time the increased mail matter handled caused some routes previously served at a loss, to either cover the cost or even to leave a margin of profit. While the reduction a few years ago of the postage to the United Kingdom and the United States was reduced from five and three cents, respectively, to the uniform rate of two cents, the temporary loss occasioned by such reduction has been entirely recovered by the enormous increase that has taken place (largely as the result of those reductions) in the number of letters. These changes are shown by a reference to the variations in the gross revenue of the Department. In 1898—prior to the reductions—the revenue was $3,547,809. In the following year, when the reductions were made, the receipts declined to $3,182,930. In 1900 the improvement was only about one thousand dollars. In 1901, however, the revenue increased to $3,421,192; the year following it grew to $3,884,120, and in 1903 it reached the amount of $4,366,127. The expenditure has not grown in the same proportion, in the last year the increase being only $181,381. Unless the general business throughout Canada suffers a great reaction during the present year, we may expect to see a steady growth in the postal revenues and a larger corresponding increase in the net revenue. While the large immigration into Manitoba and the Northwest Territories will require greater postal facilities, it will not increase proportionately the expenditure. Postal routes had already been established over a considerable portion of this territory, although the population was then so small as to entail a loss on the service even though it was, perhaps, only a weekly or bi-weekly one. Now on many of such routes the influx of population will wipe out the loss previously incurred in maintaining them.

There are now 10,149 postoffices in operation in Canada, of which 390 are in British Columbia. The letters mailed last year numbered 235,791,000, and postcards 26,640,000. The amount of money orders and postal notes issued was $28,914,296 as compared with $25,251,871, an increase of nearly 15 per cent., and an indication of business activity. Greater postal facilities should be given in some districts now that the deficit is overcome.

TO PROTECT THE FUR SEAL.

Our friends across the boundary line—or at least some of them—seem to have taken a different view of the best method for preventing the extinction of the seal herd in the North Pacific ocean from what they held a few years ago. Certainly they are taking a more reasonable view of the subject and we do not hear much nowadays of the spiteful suggestions of Professor Jordan, whereby the seals should be completely destroyed rather than that British Columbia fishermen should find pelagic sealing an occupation affording some profit.

Mr. Robinson, one of the members for Indiana in the House of representatives at Washington, has introduced a resolution directing the President to suspend indefinitely the killing of fur seals on the Pribiloff islands. Opposed so directly as such a proposition is to the policy insisted on in the United States only a few years ago, Mr. Robinson's resolution seems to find a good deal of favor throughout the country. It is suggested that it might be well for Congress to pass the resolution and let a test be made as to whether its adoption seems likely to prove efficacious in securing the preservation of the seal herd. The revenue that the United States Treasury derives from the company for the lease of the islands and the privilege of killing a certain number of seals annually, is, of course, a matter of little moment to a government which, until recently, was rather embarrassed by annually recurring surpluses, the disposal of which caused some trouble. Looking at the matter from the naturalist's point of view it would certainly seem far more threatening to seal life and to the ultimate extinction of the seal herd, to allow the seals to be slaughtered on their breeding grounds in their rookeries rather than on the high seas. Yet in the policy adopted in the past and still the only one sanctioned by the United States Government, the former is the only lawful method and pelagic sealing is regarded as simply poaching on authorized preserves, or, perhaps, something worse. Mr. Robinson's resolution is a complete reversal of the existing condition and that it should have been made and meet with comparatively little opposition, shows that the methods adopted in the past on the ground that they would protect seal life have been failures.

It may, however, we think, be taken for granted that such a proposal as that embraced in Mr. Robinson's resolution would never have been made or entertained, had there seemed even a remote prospect of other nations agreeing to the United States demands and practically abandoning the fishery to its people. But it has been found impossible to get such approval and the experience of the past few years has proved that unless every country in the world prohibited pelagic sealing, it was futile for the United States Government to attempt it, even if it secured the acquiescence of Great Britain. American citizens being prevented by the law from engaging in pelagic sealing, have simply met the difficulty by taking refuge under some foreign flag. This has not been disadvantageous to British Columbia, although both in San Francisco and on Puget Sound there is a feeling of dissatisfaction at a law which stops enterprise and commerce without any corresponding advantage. The adoption of Mr. Robinson's proposal will require no negotiations between Washington and any other power. If Congress instructs the President to act, he can do so without the necessity of asking the opinion of any other country.

The adoption of Mr. Robinson's resolution would be likely to greatly improve the prospects for the pelagic fishery. The seals not being molested on the rookeries would be likely gradually to increase to something like their former number. Whether sealskins are likely to reach a price like those that have sometimes been obtained in previous years, it would be hazardous to say. Some people seem to think that sealskins will never again be in such demand from the leaders of fashion in Europe or in Asia and America. That remains to be seen, but we are inclined to think that the seals' beautiful fur will always find willing purchasers at remunerative prices, and that the change in the United States policy on this question will lead to renewed activity in the matter by Canadians.

Alderman Grahame proposes to limit the age of the festive newsboy to 12 years. We can hardly see why that particular age has been selected by the worthy Alderman, except that a certain glamor of mysticism was supposed to attach to it by the ancients. There are certainly many boys who at 8 years of age are far more capable of taking care of themselves than their seniors by many years. And take the case of the average boy of eleven—is he not as reliable and careful as one twelve months older? Then why work a hardship on many worthy little fellows by such grandmotherly civic regulations. The daily ringing of the so-called curfew bell should be a sufficient reminder of what a farce the average freak legislation is.

It now transpires that they have digged a pit "40 feet deep to accommodate the 9.2 guns" to be located on Signal hill. And also that "these guns are to be located in solid rock." Furthermore "the guns are said to throw a 380-pound projectile five miles and with an elevation of 15 feet they have a range which exceeds seven miles." Presumably if the aforesaid guns have an elevation of 150 feet (multiplying by ten) they will have a range exceeding 70 miles. Many and fierce accounts of the "elaborate" fortifications at Esquimalt from time to time have found their way into the columns of sensation seeking American journals, but there are others. Rather than add to the gaiety of the nations it would be well perhaps to wait and see what manner of thing the Signal hill fort and its guns really will be.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

A. DE COSMOS, Editor.

March 5, 1859.

J. Bell Forsyth, in a letter to the Quebec Morning Chronicle, says that if the Pacific railroad is built, London will be within twenty days of Victoria. He doubts whether this route would be the best in time of peace, but holds that in case of war it is the only safe one, and that it would make the North American colonies the highway of the China trade. He says: From Liverpool to Halifax the distance is 2,966 miles; from Halifax to the Pacific 5,800 miles by land; from the Pacific to Shanghai 5,150; so that merchandise could be transported from London to Shanghai within a month. The length of the road from Pembroke on the Ottawa, or Peterboro on the Trent, to the Pacific is 2,500 miles. Allowing for sinuosities, and taking for my guide Grois Pistoles to Lake Huron, the length of the road would be 2,800 miles. Allowing for great engineering difficulties in the Rocky mountains, twenty-five millions sterling would build it." He argues that the money could easily be raised in London, provided Vancouver's Island, with part of the gold districts, were conceded to a company by the Home government. The latter project would not meet the views of these colonies. We are already suffering from the H. B. Co. monopoly.

The Assembly has rejected the Representation Bill. Those objectionable sections in the registrations of voters bill, it is hoped will be dealt with in the same manner and that all British subjects who may owe allegiance to foreign countries may be welcomed with equal rights to our shores.

Speaker Helmcken gave notice of an address in reply to His Excellency's message of February 15th. The principal points are as follows:

That the House wishes the Indians removed, not by violence but with their consent, to San Juan Island. The reserve to be sold, except the water front. The proceeds of sale taken by the government, except sufficient to build a schoolhouse for the Indians, and pay for the survey of the reserve in town lots. Interest to be allowed at the rate of 5 per cent on surplus proceeds for ten years; 2½ per cent for ten years more. That the interest be applied as recommended by His Excellency for the education, etc., of the Indians, whom it is supposed will be all dead within twenty years. The interest on the proceeds of sale to be paid by taxes imposed on the town of Victoria. The net amount with other sums derived from the water front, to be used in improving Victoria harbor, removing Victoria bridge and building another bridge at Point Ellice. If this proposition should not be adopted then Victoria bridge to be removed to enlarge the harbor and keep the Indians away from town.

Why don't the young men of this town organize a lyceum?

We would remind our quarterly subscribers who commenced with out first number, that today concludes the first three months of the existence of the British Colonist. Contrary to predictions, we still survive; and through the generous support of our patrons are firmly established with the largest circulation of any newspaper published in these colonies. Our finances are so prosperous that we hope ere long to appear in a new dress and oftener than once a week.

The Toronto Leader says that if a federal union of the six provinces is formed, and new provinces west of Canada taken into the confederation, then Ottawa will not be too far west for the capital.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THEATRE PROGRAMMES.

Sir,—As a frequenter of the Victoria Theatre I do not understand why the management do not supply the patrons of the gallery with programmes. Surely this is an oversight, or perhaps a stroke of economy on the part of someone who furnishes the programmes. Having limited means at my disposal I cannot afford to indulge in an extra two-bits for the privilege of getting a programme. This kind of treatment will not encourage or increase the attendance of the "gods."

FREQUENTER.

THE WAR.

Sir,—I am an officer passing through the city bound for the seat of war in the Far East, and before I leave permit me to say that great anxiety prevails throughout the continent of North America respecting the position and claims of Russia in Manchuria and Korea. The unreasoning prejudice against Russia and my Imperial master is manifest. Prophets of evil, on one side, alarm the country with their homilies of curse and commination.

Do you Britishers really fear the Muscovite? We Russians know the power of the British Navy and the quality of her army. We also know the influence and power of English gold; also my beloved country is not wealthy. Why, then, this irritation and prejudice against Russia and her government? Fear does not haunt the imagination of Russian generals and admirals at the initial successes of Japan. I should blush for shame if I thought that Russian soldiers or sailors feared any power on earth. Our soldiers have fought brave Britishers and withstood them face to face, therefore we have no fear for the soldiers of other nations. We protected and fought for the Christians in Turkey which resulted in the Crimean war, but our course has since been justified.

Today if we do annex Manchuria it is only following in the footsteps of Great Britain. Our policy is to elevate the Asiatic race. Civilization and Christianity shall prevail over barbarism. We Russians are the people of the future. Your Royal Navy did not prevent Russian soldiers occupying Constantinople. No! It was the command of the Russian autocrat that we obeyed and not that of Europe.

All the territory annexed by Russia has been coterminous with her frontier.

Russia and England should excuse each other's defects and faults, because our difficulties are like those she has also experienced and in some instances has overcome.

Let Russia and Great Britain cease to fear each other. Our nation consists of the cold inhospitable north, whereas the British Empire mostly consists of the richest lands of the earth and the fabulous wealth of India and other places

Let us continue to remain friends and avoid the horrors and sacrifices of inhuman war.

PAUL de MILLOVITCH.

EDUCATIONAL.

Sir,—In your editorial columns of yesterday I observe an article dealing with the present arrangements between the provincial government and the cities as to the financial support given to schools.

The figures given in the school report show the amount contributed by the government and the different cities, and particular mention is made regarding Nanaimo, showing the very small amount contributed by the municipality of Nanaimo in support of education as compared with the per capita paid by the government. The report refers to education "proper," and places the amount paid by Nanaimo at $1,960 (your editorial $1,800), and the province $14,358. These figures exclude some items of school expenditure (apparently furniture and repairs) which do not appear to be considered education "proper." The fact of the matter is that for the year ending 31st December, 1903, our schools in Nanaimo cost $17,620, and we received from the government $13,776, the difference, $3,844, was contributed by the city. I may add that the substantial amount paid by the government in our case is owing to the fact that for the past year or two we have been getting close up to the limit of "cities of the second class," (so rated for the purpose of payment of per capita) and if our attendance had increased a trifle more we would have some in as "first class," and would then have received the reduced per capita paid to "cities of the first class."

It appears to me that the figures given in the school report and quoted by the newspapers are likely to be misunderstood by those not conversant with the actual figures and would have a tendency to create a sentiment in favor of a reduction in the per capita paid to cities. Any change of that kind should and would no doubt be strongly resented by the people. The amount of taxes collected in the cities by the government, revenue, tax, personal property taxes, etc., together with a proportionate share of the Dominion subsidy paid by way of per capita to the province, by far exceeds the per capita to schools and all other expenditures made within the limits of the cities by the government, and no material change from the present basis could be made equitably. The propriety of the government levying personal property taxes, etc., in the cities might very well be questioned. The tendency should be to place the management of all local affairs more in the hands of the municipalities but so long as the government continues to levy taxes in the cities it is only right that they should contribute liberally to the support of education.

WM. MANSON,
Mayor.

Nanaimo, March 3, 1904.

PROVINCIAL PRESS.

In our last issue we announced that Vernon was following the example of Kelowna and the Mission in opening up one of its large properties for sale. The Vernon-Okanagan Land Co. is meeting with most gratifying success in disposing of this land. The company did not open its office till Thursday last and already have made sales to Messrs. Leroy G. Turnbull, Thos. Hunt, R. J. Stokes, J. Taylor and J. J. Campbell. We understand that the prospects for further sales are excellent and in fact that some twenty or thirty are already in sight.—Vernon News.

Troubles never come single handed. The nervous strain on our unfortunate friend and citizen, Sandy Munro, owing to his miraculous escape from death a few days ago when he was accidentally shot by his young son, combined with the terrible anxiety he must have undergone about family affairs and the ultimate outcome of surgical skill to bring him once more to sound health, has been so severe, that he has become demented. It is indeed appalling to think that mortals are subject to such tremendous tortures, and when we take into consideration all the facts connected with this sad case our heartfelt sympathy goes out to the afflicted one and his relatives.—Chilliwack Progress.

Week by week the town has been apparently getting more lifeless, and now is the time to test the calibre and pocketbook of the men who are here in business. Not only is it the naturally quiet time in a new town after the rushed building operations have ceased, but the mines have not gone ahead as expected; there are not as many men employed as there should be, and there are rumors in the air of things going wrong of poor coal except in limited quantities; of the markets being closed to this colliery's product; and of the company being about to shut down the works here temporarily. These rumors, coming at this quiet season, have an effect, try to avoid it as we will. And there are people who came here to make money fast who attribute the lack of a fulfillment of their expectations, so soon, to the coal company's failure to do as they promised.—Morrissey Despatch.

A U. S. sheriff's posse have succeeded in catching a number of outlaws a few miles south of the international boundary line, near Wood mountain. The outlaws were located in a small shack. In the fight that followed, one of the robbers was killed and two were taken prisoners. The party proceeded to Poplar, where the prisoners and dead man were left.—Armstrong Advertiser.

The long pending sale of the Kamloops sawmill has been completed and that property has now changed hands, the new owners being a concern in which the Hon. G. E. Foster, G. W. Fowler, M.P., G. McCormick, M.P., and Wm. Irwin hold large interests. The same company have recently acquired other mill and lumber interests in the Okanagan districts and other points, and the purchase of the Kamloops sawmill gives them control of a considerable amount of the lumber trade in the Interior. The price paid is not made public, but is understood to be a substantial amount.—Kamloops Sentinel.

In order to again bring to the notice of the post office department the absolute need of a daily mail service to the towns of Camborne, Ferguson, Trout Lake, Beaton and Comaplix, a public meeting was held in Camborne on Saturday evening at the Eva hotel. Capt. T. R. Davey was appointed chairman and G. R. Northy, secretary. A large number of representative citizens were in attendance, who evinced much interest in the subject of the meeting.—Comborne Miner.

THE DESTROYER.

(Edward Sydney Tylee in New York Mail and Express.)

A dwarfish thing of steel and fire;
My iron nerves obey
The bidding of my crafty sire,
Who drew me out of clay.
And sent me forth, on paths untrod,
To slay his puny clan;
A slave of hell, a scourage of God;
A slave of hell, a scourge of God;

When foul fog curtains droop and meet
Athwart an oily sea;
My rhythmic pulse begins to beat
'Tis hunting time for me.
A breathing swell is hardly seen;
To stir the emerald deep,
As through that ocean jungle green
I, velvet-footed, creep.

And lo! my prey, a palace reared
Above an arsenal,
By lightning's viewless finger steered,
Comes on majestical.
The mists before her bows dispart;
And 'neath that Traitor's Gate
The royal vessel, high of heart,
Sweeps queenlike to her fate.

Too confident of strength to heed
The menacing faint sound,
As from their leash, like bloodhounds freed,
The snub torpedoes bound;
She does not note them quartering wide,
Nor guess what lip is this
That presses on her stately side
Its biting Judas kiss.

Till with a roar that fright the stars,
Her cracking timbers rend,
And lurid smoke and flaming spars
In one red storm ascend;
Whose booming thunder drowns the cries
Of myriad souls in pain;
Where tossed on turbid waters lies
My quarry, torn in twain.

OLD AND NEW JAPAN.

Here is an extract from one of Sir Edwin Arnold's works on Japan: To this day all Japanese speak of the great uprising which put an end to the Shogunate as the "Earthquake," while they term the new era, which as now lasted thirty-six years, as "Meiji," "Beginning of Order." Yet none but the ignorant regard Japan as commencing civilized life six and thirty years ago. She was a cultured nation at a date when Britain was barzarous and fought the Armada of the Mogul conqueror, Kubla Khan, victoriously before Howard and Queen Elizabeth saved England from the Spaniard and the Inquisition.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE!

200 ACRES

of Good Land, partly improved, within easy distance of Victoria.

Particulars to

A. W. BRIDGMAN,

41 - Government - Street

Have You a Cough?

PARKE'S COUGH LINCTUS

Will cure you it is sold on a guarantee of "money back" if you are not satisfied. Try it

Parke's Cough Linctus, 50c a bottle

TERRY & MARETT,

CHEMISTS.

S. E. Cor. Fort and Douglas Sts.

The Arctic Trading Co.,

General Traders, Groceries and Provisions, Wholesale and Retail.

We have increased our stock of Groceries and Provisions, to enable us to meet the growing demands of the outfitting trade of the coming season. In addition to this we carry a complete stock of Sleds, Stoves and Tents. Call and examine our goods when you come to

WHITE HORSE.

Opposite the B. Y. N. Freight Sheds, Front Street.

CAPT. P. MARTIN, Manager.

Large Purchase of Lace Goods Shown Monday

SPENCER'S

Western Canada's Big Store

New Laces at Special Prices

1,200 Yards of

Pongee Silks

(Raw China Silk)

Go on Sale Monday

At 25c Yard

We have had two large shipments of these Silks within the past week. All at Special prices. Up to 65c per yerd.

A Beautiful Lot of Hand-made Lace Collars Go on Sale Monday

Collars worth $15.00 to $25.00. Monday $10.00.

This is a sample lot from a high-class maker in Paris—only one of a kind. It is only once in a while that we have an offering like this for our customers.

Sale of Laces and Insertions Monday

1,300 yards.

Colors: White and Ivory, Guipure, and Guipure and Net Combinations.

35c values. Monday, 15c yard.

75c values. Monday, 25c yard.

$1.00 and $1.25 values. Monday. 35c yard.

Sale of Sample Bedsteads

On Monday we place on sale all Enameled Bedsteads used as samples to sell from during the past three months. All are a little the worse for wear, Monday's prices one-third to one-half less than regular.

Deer Skin Rugs

Another lot of Deer Skin Rugs. Values $2.75. Monday $1.25 each.

French China Limoge!

We will sell Monday all our expensive Limoge China. This lot was ordered for Xmas trade, and being two weeks' late we have decided to put them on sale Monday at reduced prices rather than keep them until some future date.

Cups and Saucers

At $15.00, $18.00, $21.00 and $24.00 per dozen; Monday, dozen $12.00
At $9.00 per dozen; Monday, dozen $7.50
Tea Cups, Coffee Cups and Chocolate Cups.

Plates, All Sizes

At $4.80 per dozen; Monday, per dozen $3.60
At $7.20 per dozen; Monday, per dozen $5.40
At $12.00 per dozen; Monday, per dozen $8.00
At $9.00 per dozen; Monday, per dozen $6.00
At $15.00 per dozen; Monday, per dozen $12.00

Tea, Coffee and Chocolate Pots

At $3.50, Monday $2.50
At $5.00, Monday $3.50
At $4.50, Monday $3.50
At $2.50, Monday $1.75
At $1.35, Monday $1.00
At $2.75, Monday $1.90

Compot Dishes (Fruit)

At $1.50, Monday $1.00
At $2.50, Monday $1.75

Cream and Sugars

At $1.50, Monday $1.25
At $2.00, Monday $1.50
Customers may buy one or as many pieces as they wish.

New Hair Nets

All shades, 10c. each. Large sizes.

Special in Fancy Blouse Silks at 65c Yard

Navy Blue and White, White and Black, White and Blue, Black and White, in Polka Dots, 24 inches wide.

A Choice Lot of French Vestings Will Be Shown Monday

$1.25 and $1.50 yard.

Linen Canvas Blouse Materials, 35c. and 50c. yard.

Fancy weaves as well as all plain colors.

French Crepon with Dresden Stripe—a new material for blouses, 75c. yard.

New Silk and Satin Costumes

With Skirt and material for Waist; also Crepe de Chene Costumes in white and black.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

Special Values in Dress Materials at 50c Yard

Voiles, Etamines, Serges, Canvas Cloths, Cheviots and Stripe Serges.

A Beautiful Selection of New Laces, Rhabots and Collars Will Be Shown Monday

85 different styles of Rhabots, 25c. to $1.50 each.

Lace Collars, 50c. to $15.00 each.

New Mexican and Wheat Patterns.

Black Guipure Lace Collars

$1.50 to $12.50 each.

Silk Embroidered Blouse Lengths; special at $5.00 each.

Linen Blouse Lengths, embroidered, $8.50 to $12.50 each.

60 lengths of very choice Embroideries; colors White, Ecru, Paris and Black, for dress trimmings.

All-Over Laces

Another big lot opened today, ready for selling Monday.

Black Chiffonette, yard .....50c.

Fresh Large Shipment of Ladies' Costumes Will Be Shown Monday

Basket Weaves, Voiles, Scotch Tweeds and Cloths.

Bagdag Rugs

A shipment of these Rugs go on sale Monday at special prices:

$2.50 for Rugs, size 36 x 27.
$4.75 for Rugs, size 36 x 45.
$7.50 for Hearth Rugs, size 36 x 72.

Cocoa Door Mats

Special at 40c., 65c. and 90c. each.

New Carpet Squares

BRUSSELS SQUARES.

3 x 3 .....$12.75
3 x 3½ $14.75
3 x 4 .....$18.75
All New Patterns.

New Madras Muslins and Curtain Nets, 2nd Floor

Venetian Muslin

With border, yard .....15c.
Madras Muslin, lace edge, 54 inches wide .....85c.
Figured Madras Muslin, 44 inches wide, yard .....30c.
Plain Curtain Net, yard .....25c.
Many new Scrim Nets and Frilled Muslins, yard 15c. to .....50c.

Spring Shoes for Men and Women

You can pay a large price and get unworthy shoes.

You can pay a small price and get Good Shoes. It depends on the store.

You can pay most any price and not get suited. That depends largely on the intelligence of the sales persons.

Here you buy Shoes that are above criticism in their various grades.

Wear-well Shoes for men, $3.50. Simply the best Shoes for men ever sold at this price.

Good Shoes for men at $2.00 and $2.75.

Spencer's Reliable Shoes for women at $2.50, $3.00, $3.50 and $3.75 pair.

Architects and Engineers

Have your Blue Prints made at

FLEMING BROS

Enlargements a specialty. Kodaks and supplies.

52 Government Street.

Too Late! Too Late!

Buy no more Fall Suitings. They are dear at any price. See the New Goods at

Cooper & Linklater's

Spring Fashion Plates are here. You must have a new suit for Easter.

Remember the place. 47 Fort St., facing Broad.

Our Groceries

THE QUALITY MAKES THEM A PLEASURE. THE PRICE MAKES THEM AN ECONOMY.

Blue Label Tomato Ketchup, Pints .....25c.
Gillard's Delicious Relish, Quarts .....35c.
Heinz's Evaporated Horse Radish, Bottle .....25c.
Our Wines and Liquor list is complete .....20c.
guaranteed pure.

The Saunders Grocery Co. Ltd.

'PHONE 28. 39 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET.

The "West End" Grocery Co. Ltd

'PHONE 88. 42 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Read The Colonist

Get in the Habit of Going to Bowes' Drug Store

Throat Pastilles, 25c.; Bowes' Bronchial Lozenges, 10c.; Baby's Cough Syrup, 25c.; Balsam of Aniseed, 25c.; Bronchial Balsam, 25c. and 50c.

We carry a large stock of Toilet Accessories and will be pleased to have you call and see them.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist.

Phones 425 and 450. 98 Government St., Near Yates St.

DON'T COUGH | STOP IT

Will Power Does a Good Deal.

But our Pulmonic Cough Cure does a whole lot more. There are very few coughs and colds that it will not cure.

HALL & CO.,

Dispensing Chemists, Clarence Block. Cor. Yates and Douglas streets.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Special—Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside.

Call and inspect McClary's FAMOUS STEEL RANGES and STOVES at Clarke and Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

FOTOGRAFS.
A new display of Pictures is being exhibited at Savannah's entrance, Five Sisters' Block.

Gardening Tools at Cheapside.

J. & J. Taylor's Fire Proof Safes and Vault Doors.

John Barnsley & Co., Agents, 115 GOVERNMENT ST.

Victoria Transfer Company LIMITED.

Best Equipped Hack and Livery Stable in the Province.
All Rubber-Tired Hacks and Finest Livery Turnouts. Baggage, Furniture and Freight handled at reasonable rates and with dispatch.
9, 21, 23, Broughton St. Phone 129

ORIENTAL BAR

Very Choicest of Liquors, Cigars, etc. Only the best kept.
JOS. DUBOIS.

ROYAL HOTEL AND CAFE

American Plan from $1.25 per day up.
European Plan from 50c up.
Excellent accommodation. Special terms by the week.

Business Opportunities

From $1,050.00 Upwards

CALL FOR PARTICULARS.
MONEY TO LOAN.
FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN.

P. R. BROWN, Ld
30 BROAD STREET.

THE B C DRUG STORE
SOAP At half price for a short time to clear out big consignment of extra fine brands.
27 JOHNSON STREET
PHONE 356. J. TEAGUE, JR.

Have You Ever Seen a Better Showing of Traveling Bags and Suit Cases

Than those displayed in our window at the present time? The selection represents the choice of the manufactures of the best English, Canadian and American makers.

W. & J. WILSON
Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers,
83 - Government - Street

Joseph Rodgers & Sons Table Cutlery

Carvers and Table Knives.
Just Arrived at
FOX'S-----78 GOV'T. ST.

To Close An Estate

We will sell 100 choice building lots near Hillside Avenue on easy terms—$10 down and $5 per month, without interest. First come, first choice.
HEISTERMAN & CO.

Local News.

Ministerial Association.—The regular monthly meeting of the Ministerial Association will be held in the Y. M. C. A. parlor on Monday at 10:30 a. m.

License Board.—A meeting of the newly-elected board of license commissioners will be held at the City hall on Wednesday next at 2:30 p.m.

Law Society.—The annual general meeting of the Law Society will be held tomorrow at 11 a.m. The annual statement of the finances and the proceedings of the benchers for the past year will be presented.

Y. M. C. A. Meeting.—There will be an open meeting at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. this afternoon. A good musical programme has been arranged for by the Congregational choir.

Irish Concert.—The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church intend giving an Irish concert on Tuesday evening, the 13th inst., in the lecture room. A specially attractive programme is now being arranged, of which particulars will be announced later.

Contributed Ten Dollars.—The Laborers' Protective Union at its meeting Friday night contributed $10 to the fund being raised by organized labor for the purpose of furnishing one of the rooms in the new Strathcona wing of the Royal Jubilee hospital. It is expected the good example set by the Laborers' Union will be followed by all the unions in the city.

Bible Society.—This afternoon there will be a meeting of the local branch of the Bible Society in the James Bay Methodist church. Instead of the regular session of the Sunday school being held, this meeting will take its place and the aims and purposes will be set forth of the British and Foreign Bible Society, which is doing so much to give to all nations the Bible in their own language.

The Big Hotel.—The boring operations at the James Bay flats to test the nature of the ground at the site of the foundation for the big tourist hotel structure having been completed, the report upon the work and the plans for the building prepared by F. M. Rattenbury will be forwarded to Montreal in a few days for the approval of the engineers of the C. P. R. This completed, nothing will remain in the way of the commencement of the work.

Contractors Paid.—The provincial government has made payment to Contractor Drake and to all the contractors in connection with the extras in the building of Government House. This covers the sums allowed by the board of arbitration, to whom the matter was referred. Suits have been entered against the contractors by some of the other firms who did work on the building.

Died at Montreal.—The sudden death of Edward W. Heney, a prominent manufacturer of Montreal, is announced. He expired of heart failure on the 26th ult., having retired early in the evening in comparatively good health. Mr. Heney was a brother-in-law of Charles R. Hosmer, of the C. P. R. directorate. His was of a most loveable and kindly personality. He was a member of the St. James Club, the Forest and Stream, the Hunt Club, and the Mount Royal Golf Club. He was also president of the Montreal Club. He was known to many Victorians, who deeply deplore his untimely end.

Nanaimo's Show.—In the same fashion as Victoria, Nanaimo this year is going to attempt to make the fall show at the Coal City the best ever held. At a preliminary meeting, on motion, it was agreed that the exhibition be held on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, September 15, 16 and 17, and also that the society pay expenses of the secretary to visit the wholesale merchants of Victoria and Vancouver in an endeavor to induce them to offer prizes and make exhibits at the show. While in Victoria the secretary will also interview the government and lay before them the proposal to erect exhibition buildings this year and ask for a substantial grant in aid of the work. The president reported that he had interviewed Mr. Hunter, superintendent of the E. & N. railway, regarding a station at the fair grounds, and was promised that it would be done.

Swedish Comedian.—Mr. Ben Hendricks, the favorite Swedish dialect comedian and northland singer, comes to the Victoria theatre on Tuesday next. He will present Mr. Sidney R. Ellis' new romantic play, "Erik of Sweden." The story of "Erik" unfolds a plot of intrigue and love in the days when old New York was young. The play is of a clean, refined and gentle type, and in the role of Erik Mr. Hendricks finds a character entirely suited to his peculiar style, and one which affords him ample opportunity to display his superior ability as a vocalist and a comedian, and his interpretation of the young Swedish soldier exiled from his native land is the best work which the talented star has ever done. Mr. Hendricks' songs always have a strange sweetness. Maybe it is the way in which they are rendered, and maybe it is the melody, but nevertheless it is there and the audience will not be slow to attest their appreciation. This season Mr. Hendricks will sing six new songs which have become very popular.

War against darkness, Hy-lo Lamps. Hinton Electric Company. *

New View Book, "From the Rockies to the Capital," price 75 cents, at Hibben & Co's. *

Petty Officers' Dance.—Invitations have been issued by the chief and petty officers of H. M. S. Flora to a social and dance to be given at Semple's hall, Victoria West, on Tuesday evening next.

Fraternal Visit.—Court Victoria, A. O. F., intends to pay a fraternal visit to Court Northern Light next Wednesday evening, members to meet at the K. of P. hall at 8 o'clock.

Burned to Death.—Late advices from the North tell of the death of James Rammell, who was burned to death in a fire which destroyed Scott Holbrooke's store on Chicken creek, on or about the 15th of last month.

Lecture This Evening.—A free lecture will be given this evening in the A. O. U. W. hall, room 1, upstairs, entitled "Russia's Checkmate for Universal Dominion." All are cordially invited. Lecture commences at 7 o'clock.

More Offenders.—Yesterday a fresh batch of summonses were issued for infractions of the streets ordinances. They were served yesterday and the offenders will appear in the Police court tomorrow morning.

Visiting Pastor.—Last evening Rev. Jas. McDiarmid arrived in Victoria on his way from the Northwest to Los Angeles, California, whither he goes to take charge of one of the Baptist churches. He is an eloquent preacher and a successful evangelist. While here he will occupy the pulpit of Emmanuel Baptist church.

King's Daughters. — The King's Daughters of Victoria and adjacent districts find there has been a confusion of ideas in regard to the convalescent home in which they are interested, and wish to state that the home, which is to be in Duncans, will be entirely under their management and not in any way connected with any hospital.

Price of Lumber.—Lumber men operating on Vancouver Island will be interested in the announcement just made that an agreement has been made between the C. P. R. and lumbermen, whereby the latter will reduce the price of lumber one dollar per thousand all along the line to Winnipeg. The railway has agreed to a partial rearrangement of charges. This, it is expected, will largely increase the trade from the Coast to the Territories.

Anxious to Exhibit.—The secretary of the "Made in Canada" fair informs the Colonist that she has had a letter from a firm in Hamilton who did not exhibit at the "Made in Canada" fair held there because of trouble and expense, and who now wish to exhibit in Victoria. They now see their mistake, and are willing to send almost 3,000 miles to exhibit what they could have shown in their own city. This speaks for itself.

Arrested at Seattle.—Says the Post-Intelligencer of yesterday: "C. R. Spice, master-at-arms on H. M. S. Flora, whom Victoria despatches to yesterday's Post-Intelligencer described as having absconded with funds belonging to others, was arrested last evening by Patrolman Ryan. The man is held as a fugitive from justice. Spice claims that he was away on leave of absence and says his time is not yet up. When arrested he was found in full uniform."

Activity at Esquimalt. — Although there is no unusual display of naval strength in Esquimalt harbor at present, with the Flora in dry dock, the Egeria undergoing repairs and all the other vessels of the fleet in southern waters, it is a fact nevertheless that greater activity prevails ashore in the navy yard and about the fortifications than has perhaps been seen before. Over at the magazine at Parson's Bridge, where formerly one picket was guarding, six are now on duty, and at all points of importance staffs have recently been doubled.

Barracks for Seamen.—A new brick building is in course of erection at the navy yard to be used as barracks for seamen in such cases as that which has just arisen in connection with the Egeria. The crew, owing to the overhauling which the ship is receiving, have to live on shore. The building is being constructed with that degree of solidity which characterizes all the buildings in the navy yard. Within the last three or four years nearly all the old wooden buildings of the yard have been replaced with such structures.

Distinguished Travelers.—Among the passengers booked by the C. P. R. Oriental liner Athenian, which sails tomorrow, are Lieut.-General Sir William G. Nicholson, K. C. B., and Major Haldane, of the British war office, and Major Thacker, of the Canadian forces, who are en route to the Orient to follow the war with the Japanese army. General Nicholson was military secretary to Lord Roberts in South Africa, and director of transports. His present appointment is director-general of mobilization and military movements at headquarters in England.

Northern Rates.—The through tariff rates, freight and passenger, by way of Lynn canal to the Klondike and other Yukon points will be practically the same this season as last. This announcement was made by Vice-President and General Manager Newell, of the White Pass & Yukon railroad, and F. F. Conner, of the freight and traffic department of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. The traffic managers of the various transportation companies operating between coast points and Lynn canal, the combined companies styling themselves the Alaska Steamship Association, were in conference in Seattle on Friday.

Acquired Property.—Between two and three acres of land have been acquired by the Church of England on the eastern side of the Esquimalt road, adjoining the property on which the commodore's residence stands, and up the hill a little way from the Canteen grounds. At present it is intended only for a rectory, but while it is announced that no definite plans have been decided on for the removal of the church from its present position, there is a report that the building must be out of the way by the time the big guns are ready for service in September. The necessity of this has been almost demonstrated within the last few days, when the windows of the church were shattered through some blasts discharged on the hill, which shocks would be slight compared with the firing of the big guns. These, when pointed seaward, take a range over the building, and for this reason the church has got to go.

The Edison.—The show that closed the week at the Edison last night was one of the best ever seen here, and the coming attractions are equally as good. The bill is headed by Hayes & Winchell, the great piano players. They give a high class society singing and dancing sketch that is thoroughly entertaining and amusing. A big majority of the patrons of the Edison will remember Mr. Hayes as the accompanist for some ten weeks, and will be anxious to see him perform on the stage instead of in front of it. Besides the above Miss Doris Lonsdale, a charming mezzo-soprano balladist, will appear. Miss Lonsdale will change her selections at each performance. Mr. Gibbs, Victoria's popular baritone, will render the new song, "In the Village by the Sea" with illustrated views and the vaudeville part of the programme will conclude with the monarchs of the singing, dancing and comedy world, Harry and Mae Herman, presenting their laughable skit, "The Dutch Professor's Courtship." A genius in the art of wooden shoe back dancing. There will be a long list of new and novel animated reproductions, produced by the expert operator of the Edison, Forest John Heinz, among which may be mentioned "Sliding Down Ice at Niagara," "Such a Headache" and "The Lovers and the Imp."

Fire Agency

The Liverpool And London And Globe Insurance Co,

Loss, Baltimore Fire ($1,000,000) one million.
Subscription to the Relief Fund ($10,000) Ten Thousand

HALL, GOEPEL & CO., GENERAL AGENTS

A Raffle.—The raffle for the drawn thread bedspread on exhibition at Messrs. Weiler Bros., takes place in their rooms on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Socialist Meeting.—Jas Baker, organizer of the Western Federation of Miners, is expected to be present at the regular meeting of the Socialist party in Labor hall this evening at 8 o'clock, and will probably deliver an address.

Mrs. Palmer Dead.—Mrs. J. H. Palmer, relict of the late Digby Palmer, died a few days ago at her daughter's residence near San Francisco, Cal., after a long illness. Mr. Charles Palmer of this city (the only son) arrived just a few hours before his mother's death.

Leaving for Cariboo.—J. B. Hobson, accompanied by Mrs. Hobson, will leave for Bullion, Cariboo, on Wednesday evening. With the heavy fall of snow in Cariboo and the preliminary work to be carried out in connection with the proposed water supply, Mr. Hobson is anxious to get on the scene. Everything points to a good season, and with characteristic energy he wishes to be on the ground to take full advantage of the opportunities.

Popular Composition.—The Coronation Mass, Edward VII., written by Charles Harris, for the Cycle of Festivals given in Canada last year, was performed two weeks ago in Cincinnati, the work being so favorably received that it was repeated there on the evening of the 28th February a second time. This composition has the honor of being dedicated to the Queen, and bears its royal title by permission of the King.

Popular Lecture.—Tomorrow evening in the caucus rooms at the parliament buildings, J. P. Babcock, fisheries commissioner, will deliver a lecture entitled "Salmon Propagation and Methods." The standing which Mr. Babcock has as an expert and his ability as a lecturer has led to a number who are not members of the society requesting the privilege of attending. Those wishing to be present may do so by being introduced by a member.

Watching the War.—Lieut.-Colonel English, commanding the forces at Work Point is delivering a series of lectures to the soldiers on the progress of events in the Far East, and they are proving very popular, as the men are following the news of the war with keen interest. Lieut.-Colonel English is of the opinion that the Russians should be able to hold Port Arthur and Vladivostock for upwards of a year, unless some tremendous blunders in tactics have been made.

Regimental Order.—In a regimental order issued yesterday by Lieut.-Colonel Hall, commanding the Fifth regiment, notice is given that the following men have been taken on the strength: Gunners Charles Napier Gowen, Archie A. Boyd, Arthur I. Crozier, Reginald B. Reeve, George Kerr, Charles Bull. Officers commanding companies will in future see that regimental orders are read before dismissing their parades. Gallery practice for Friday, the 18th and 25th is cancelled. Staff Sergt. Lettice will be in charge of gallery practice on Friday, 11th, and will be assisted by Gunners Goodwin and Duncan.

Civic By-Laws.—At tomorrow evening's meeting of the city council further consideration will be given to a number of important by-laws which were introduced at the last meeting—the milk by-law, one to amend the streets by-law and one respecting the borrowing of a sum of money for additional school accommodations. Ald. Grahame has given notice that he will move at tomorrow evening's sesssion for leave to introduce a by-law relating to the management and expenditure of the revenue belonging to the corporation for the year 1904. Ald. Vincent will introduce a by-law aiming at prohibiting the sawing of firewood on the public streets of the city.

War Correspondent.—Sailing on the C. P. R. liner Athenian, which leaves tomorrow, will be Mr. W. Richmond Smith, who is to represent the London Standard in the Russo-Japanese war along with Mr. Maxwell. Mr. Smith had his first experience in war correspondence in the Boer campaign, where he met Mr. Maxwell, when attached to Lord Roberts' staff. Since his return from South Africa Mr. Smith was editor of the Toronto News until it was taken over by the Willison interests. He then went to England to arrange the publication of a book on municipal trading, and had been back but three months ere he received his orders to proceed as rapidly as possible to the front. He is a well-known newspaperman in Ontario and was in the Transvaal as a representative of the Montreal Star.

Fat Stock Show.—Next Tuesday the first spring stallion and fat stock show to be held in Western Canada will open at the Exhibition grounds in New Westminster. The objects which the R. A. and I. Society have in holding the show are alone worthy of a marked success for the enterprise. The aim to give the farmers of our province an up-to-date education in the matters of breeding and feeding stock by lectures and illustrations delivered by men famous for their knowledge of the subjects in hand, is one highly commendable. The secretary, Mr. W. H. Keary, reports a very satisfactory number of entries in, and every prospect for a good show. The stallions are especially well represented. The dates for the show are set from Tuesday to Saturday, the last mentioned date being the closing day.

Late J. Manmooring. — A despatch from Moscow, Idaho, referring to the death of the late John Manmooring, who died in Victoria at the residence of his nephew, Mr. G. Fuggle, on Sunday last, says: Mr. Manmooring came to Moscow in 1889 and bought the Moore flouring mills, which he operated until they burned in 1891. About eight years ago his son died. The son's death was soon followed by that of Mrs. Manmooring, which left him without relatives in this country. After living alone here for seven years, he went to make his home in Victoria. Mr. Manmooring was born in England in 1822, and came to the United States in 1849. He first settled in Georgia, remaining a subject of England. During the civil war all his property was destroyed and carried away by General Sherman's army on its march to the sea. Mr. Manmooring successfully prosecuted his claim against the United States, through the English government, for property destroyed. But not until about ten years ago did Mr. Manmooring get a final adjustment of the claim so that he could take out citizenship papers in this country. The body has been shipped from Victoria to Moscow."

Mikado Tea Rooms, 44 Fort street. *

See The New Ready-to-wear Hats At The White House

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING Of All Descriptions.
MISS H. M. McDONALD,
95 Fort St. Telephone 677
Office E. A. Harris & Co.

Church and State.—Dr. Campbell, at the first Presbyterian church, will this evening give a short lecture on the relation of the church and state to the Sabbath, should the state make laws regulating the observance of the day, or should each be allowed liberty to observe or not observe the day as the Christian Sabbath.

Island Anthracite.—Word comes from Comox that development work on the anthracite slope is being prosecuted with the utmost vigor. The daily output has reached just treble that of the previous month. This fine fuel is now on sale in Victoria, Messrs. Hall & Walker being the agents. It is especially suitable as a fuel for use in heaters and grates.

Understand Monument.—Prof. Edmond S. Meany, of the university, is in receipt of a letter from the chief of the Indians of Vancouver Island, stating that his people take great pride in the monument erected in commemoration of the meeting of Vancouver and Quadra, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. The Indians at first threatened to destroy the monument, thinking it to be a sign by the white man that their land would be taken from them.

Improving Store.—The Westside, always improving their store service, is just now making extensive alterations that will add to the comfort of their customers. They are preparing for a big spring business in earnest. Every part of the store is being made as bright as a new dollar. A peep at some of their special importations indicates that the big New York stores are showing nothing more up to date. A glance over the Westside's advertisement today shows that the prices point to economies undreamed of. Their great alteration sale commences tomorrow.

Taxing Hawkers.—The city council of Vancouver has determined upon a move which possesses a special interest for the merchants of Victoria. As a result the recommendation will be made that the license to hawkers be increased from $10 to $25 per week, and that of transient traders from $200 to $250 per annum, to be paid strictly in advance. Heretofore transient traders took refuge behind that section of the by-law relating to hawkers, and escaped by payment of the smaller fee. Representatives of Eastern clothing houses, for example, were thus enabled to pay a small amount and take orders for suits, which were made up and shipped to Vancouver. With the increase in the license fee some of this business, which has been protested against by the Retail Merchants' Association, will be stopped.

"Made in Canada" Fair.—At present the list of promised exhibits for the "Made in Canada" fair makes a most satisfactory showing. These include flour, cereals, biscuits, clam paste and nectar, photography, stationery, leather goods, mineral waters, tea, coffee and spices (all packed in Canada), cocoa, starch, baking powder and various other groceries, pictures, cheese, books, fibre goods, matches, fancy soaps, toilet waters, etc., paints, health foods, canned fruits, fish and vegetables, jellies, jams and marmalades. Also carpets, rugs, blankets, homespuns, cloths, tweeds, cottons, shirt waists, hats, hosiery, underwear, knitted goods, furniture and bent wood chairs. Mr. Stadthagen will also arrange and furnish a first class exhibit of Indian manufactures and curios. Applications are now coming in daily and those intending to bespeak sections are urged to make theirs in good time, as the committee desire above all things to arrange the space at their disposal advantageously for all concerned.

Hy-lo Lamps are money-savers. Hinton Electric Company. *

Many new lines of the latest sizes and colors in Note Papers at Hibben & Co's. *

Dimity Note at Hibben & Co's. *

New Designs in Photo Frames at Hibben & Co's. *

"Rickshaw" Ceylon Tea imported direct by Jameson, 71 Fort Street

Don't swear—at the darkness. Try a Baby Hy-lo Lamp. Hinton Electric Company. *

War maps, 25c. each. Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited. *

New books, "The One Woman," by Dixon; Amelia Barr's "Black Shilling," Jack London's "Son of the Wholf" and "People of the Abyss." Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited.

CAMPBELL'S

SPECIAL VALUES FOR THIS WEEK

in Ladies' Suits, Skirts and Coats, New and Up-to-Date Styles. :: :: :: ::

RAINCOATS

We have just opened a magnificent line of the

Celebrated Heptonette Raincoats.

A number of very Novel Styles represented in this shipment.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

to all who bring their watch, clock or jewelry repairs to us, as we employ none but

Skillful Workmen who Do Good Work and Our Charges are Moderate.

If you have any articles in need of repairs, give us a trial, and the result will prove to you that we do give satisfaction in repairing all articles entrusted to our care.

C. E. REDFERN,
43 Government St. Established 1862. Telephone 118

FOR SALE.
Two lots on Chambers street.
$400
Assessed at $1200.
Furnished house to let.
E. A. Harris & Co.
85 Fort Street.

BAGSHAWE & CO
92 Government Street,
Opposite C. P. R. Telegraph.
A COMFORTABLE HOME
Cottage, 5 rooms, bath, etc. Good stable, lot 60x120. Price $2,000. Easy terms.

When In Doubt ASK Campbell & Cullin
Tobaccon sts and Information Bureau
Phone 12 Corner Trounce Ave. and Government St.

COAL! COAL COAL
BEST HOUSEHOLD COAL.
KINGHAM & CO.,
Telephone 647. 34 Broad St.

FISH
Just issued, another 500 lbs. of our celebrated Choice Cured Spring Salmon. For wholesale and retail trade. None other genuine. Beware of imitations.
Brown & Cooper,
Government and Johnson Streets.
Phones, Govt. St., 567; Johnson St., 621.

Spring Goods will Arrive To-Morrow!
PEDEN'S
36 Fort St. Merchant Tailor.

Two Bargains In Pianos

$90.00.—For an Upright Piano in good condition.

$125.00.—American Piano, good tone, just the right thing for the children to practice on.

At the Up-to-Date Music Store.

FLETCHER BROS.
93 Government Street.

Miss Messenger,
(Late of the Civil Service, London, Eng.)
Will Open a Class for Girls at
14 Bellot St., Early in April
English, Latin, Mathematics. Classes in French (Paris), German (Germany), English Elocution, Sight Singing and Pianoforte; by Miss Archbutt.

REAL HAIR SWITCHES
Pompadours and Transformations at reasonable prices.
—AT—
MRS. C. KOSCHE'S
Hairdressing Establishment.
55 Douglas St.

Marine Iron Works
ANDREW GRAY, PROP.
PATENT ATTORNEY. NEW MACHINES Designed and perfected. A specialty.
WORKS, PEMBROKE STREET.
Opposite Gas Works.
Telephone 681. Res. Tel. 100.
Victoria, B. C.

NOTICE.
M. A. Farrington reopens at 92 Government street, opp. Trounce avenue.
CUT FLOWERS, BOUQUETTES AND FLORAL DESIGNS OF ALL KINDS, POT PLANTS, ETC.
Supplied on shortest notice.
Office phone 143. Greenhouse Phone 219.

Hockey Sticks
A splendid new stock just to hand. They are late in arriving, but are beauties, and we sell them at close figures, to get them moving.
Just call and feast your eyes on them.
M. W. Waitt & Co., Limited
44 Government Street.

Valuable Waterfrontage FOR SALE
Lots 201 and 203, Victoria City, situated at the foot of Yates Street, with wharf over 160 feet long, and two large warehouses.
For particulars apply to
J. STUART YATES

Sugar, 21 lbs. $1.00
Rolled Oats, B. & K. 30
Sunlight Soap, 20 Bars 1.00
My Blend Tea 25
My Blend Coffee 15
Coffee (M. J., Best in City) 40
Hardress Clarke, 86 Douglas St. CASH PRICES

CITY CHURCHES

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL

Services: Holy Communion 8 a. m. Morning service and Holy Communion 11 a. m. Evening service 7 p. m. Preachers: Morning, The Bishop of the Diocese. Evening, Rev. W. Baugh Allen.

Morning.

Voluntary—Adante.. .. ..C. H. Loud
Venite.... ....Alcock
Psalms for 6th Morning..Cathedral Psalter
Benedicite.. .. ..Turner
Benedictus ....Barnby
Kyrie.... ....Godfrey
Gloria—243.... ....Godfrey
Hymns.... ....243, 254, 321
Voluntary—Elevation.... .. .. ..Trouselle

Evening.

Voluntary—Contemplation.... .. ..Thayer
Psalms for 6th Evening..Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat .... Mornington
Nunc Dimittis.. .. ..Felton
Hymns.. .. ..243, 266, 494
Vesper Hymn.... ....Middleton
Voluntary—Prelude.. .. ..Bach

* * *

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

Rev. H. Collinson will preach morning and evening. Mr. Frank Watkis, organist. Following is the music:

Morning.

Venite.... ....6th
Psalms.... ....Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum.. ....Mercer 12
Jubilate.. .. ..Mercer 1
Hymn 94
Kyrie.. .. ..Mendelssohn
Gloria Tibi.. 3
Hymns.... ....243, 317

Evening.

Pro. Hy..... 242
Psalms.. .. ..Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat.... ....Mercer 4
Nunc Dimittis.. .. ..Mercer 3
Hymns.... .. ..264, 263, 21
Vesper.... 537

* * *

ST. BARNABAS CHURCH.

Holy Eucharist at 8. Matins at 10.30. Choral Eucharist and sermon at 11 a. m. Subject: "Martha of Bethany." Hymns 94, 321, 324. Children's service at 2:30, with an address by Mr. F. B. Kilto, secretary S.P.C.A., on "Our Duty to Beast Creation." Evensong at 7 p.m. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese. Subject, "Herod." Hymns 91, 223, 27, 465. The Centenary of the British and Foreign Bible Society will be commemorated at these services.

* * *

ST. JAMES.

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Matins and sermon at 11. Holy Communion at 12. Children's service at 3. Evening and sermon at 7. The following is the music:

Morning.

Organ—Voluntary.. .. ..
Venite and Psalms.. .. ..Cathedral Psalter
Benedicite.. .. ..M. Skeffington
Benedictus ....Troutbeck
Hymns.. .. ..107, 317
Organ—Voluntary.. .. ..

Evening.

Organ—Voluntary.. .. ..
Psalms.. .. ..Cathedral Psalter
Cantate.. .. ..Woodward
Deus Misereatur.. .. ..Littleton
Hymns.. .. ..630, 108, 20
Organ—Voluntary.. .. ..

* * *

ST. SAVIOUR'S—Victoria West.

Holy Communion at 8 a. m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 11 a. m. Children's service at 2:30 p. m. Evening Prayer at 7 p. m. Preacher, Rev. C. E. Sharp.

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REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

At the Church of Our Lord morning and evening prayer at 11 and 7. Sermons will be preached by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge and Rev. W. Miller Magrath of New Westminster, respectively. At the close of the former service the Holy Communion will be administered. On Tuesday Litany and an address in the church at 4:30 p. m. On Friday Bishop Cridge's Bible class at his residence at 4:00 p. m., and in the evening a short service and an address conducted by the rector of the church, beginning at 7:45. Today being the 100th anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Solety special reference will be made by the Bishop to the work of this Society, and, as customary, an offering taken up by means of marked envelopes distributed in the pews.

* * *

METROPOLITAN METHODIST.

Rev. Elliott S. Rowe, pastor. The Rev. W. J. Sipprell, B. A., B. D., principal Columbian College will preach morning and in evening.

* * *

CENTENNIAL METHODIST.

Rev. S. S. Osterhout, Ph. D., will preach at 11 a. m. Special service in connection with the anniversary of the Bible Society. The pastor, Rev. J. P. Westman, will speak at 7 p.m. Subject: "What Others Think of Us." Music in keeping with the day will be furnished by the choir. Open session of Sunday school at 2:30, when addresses will be given by Rev. S. S. Osterhout, Ph.D. and the pastor.

* * *

VICTORIA WEST METHODIST.

Sermons relative to the Centenary of the British and Foreign Bible Society will be preached both morning and evening; in the morning by Rev. J. P. Westman and in the evening by the pastor. Sabbath school and Bible class at 2:30. Epworth League and Prayer meeting Wednesday and Thursday evenings, respectively, at 8 p. m. Strangers welcome to all the services. Rev. S. S. Osterhout, Ph. D., pastor.

* * *

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN.

Morning and evening the Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A. will preach. Services 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Special services in commemoration of the centenary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Music as follows:

Morning.

Organ—Fantasia.. .. ..Tours
Psalms.. 10
Quartette—"God is a Spirit" ....Bennett
Miss King, Mrs. Currie, Messrs. Forrester and Taylor.
Hymns.. .. ..102, 563, 119
Organ—Postlude.. .. ..Merkel

Evening.

Organ—Melody.. .. ..West
Psalms.. 94
Chant.. 256
Hymn.. 445
Anthem—"Angel Voices Ever Singing." .. ..Vine Hall
Soloist, Miss King.
Hymn.. 118
Organ—Grand Choir .... Dubois

* * *

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

Dr. Campbell, in the forenoon, ((11 a.m.) will preach in line with the British and Foreign Bible Society, in the evening (7 p.m.) will give his second lecture on "The Union of Church and State in relation to the Lord's Dad." "Should the State make laws regulating the observance of the Sabbath? or should every man be allowed to observe or not to observe the day as the Christian Sabbath?" Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8 p. m.

Morning.

Hymns.... .. ..444, 554, 117, 118
Solo—"Fear Ye Not, O Israel." .....
.. ..Dudley Buck
Miss Queenie McCoy.

Evening.

Hymns.. .. ..384, 17, 430, 383
Anthem—"Guide Me, O, Thou Great Jehovah" ....Emerson
Soprano solo, Mrs. Gregson.

* * *

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Rev. D. MacRae, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed at the morning service.

* * *

EMMANUEL BAPTIST.

The Rev. James McDiarmid, of Los Angeles, will preach morning and evening. All welcome.

* * *

CALVARY BAPTIST.

Morning theme, "The Price of Being Filled of Holy Spirit." Evening subject, "The Leading Question of the Hour."

* * *

CHRISTADELPHIANS.

A. O. U. W. Hall, Room 1.

Subject: "Russia's Checkmate for Universal Dominion." Seats free. No collection.

* * *

THE PSYCHIC RESEARCH SOCIETY.

Will hold a spiritual meeting in Caledonia Hall, Blanchard street, on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. At the close spiritual readings will be given. All are cordially invited.

* * *

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

R. H. Kneeshaw will speak in the A. O. U. W. Hall on Sunday evening at 7:45. Subject: "Friendship." Good singing. Free.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other soap powders, as it also acts as a disinfectant.

IN RELATION TO MARRIAGE

Series of Popular Lectures Now Being Given By Rev. Dr. Campbell.

Last Sunday evening, at First Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Campbell gave the first of a series of lectures on the union of church and state, the subject of the first lecture being that in relation to marriage. He said the relation of the church and state might be regarded as the supremacy of the church, the supremacy of the state, and their independence of each other. The first is the ideal of the church of Rome, the second is that assumed by the churches of the Reformation and the third is that which naturally springs from free political institutions, and is most likely to become cosmopolitan, on the universal principle of the "survival of the fittest." Some institutions are so constituted in the nature of things that they are related to both the church and the state, and both have certain obligations to be discharged towards them, and one of these is the institution of marriage.

The Christian church in every age recognized marriage as a contract between one man and one woman to live together as man and wife until separated by death. The power of the state is limited by the Bible, for the state cannot make an obstacle to marriage, nor a cause for separation of those married which the Bible does not, for while the civil law necessarily has certain relations to marriage, yet marriage is not the result of human policy, nor of human expediency, for it was like the Sabbath instituted before society had existence. It is a divine institution, established by God during man's innocency. Should the state break down the barriers by which its integrity is as yet preserved it would do more to demoralize and ultimately destroy society than could be done by any other supposable means. No anarchy would be so dreadful, and no devastation would be so universally ruinous as would result from the removal by the state of the safeguards placed by the Word of God on marriage. The state can no more annul the laws of God regarding marriage than it can the law of gravitation. Polygamy has never been recognized by the Christian church, for monogamy is the teaching of the law of God. The Mormons of Utah are forming a colony in the Northwest to whom the government has given a tract of beautiful country, and unless they are dealt with by a strong and steady hand they are sure to give our government trouble, in their principles of polygamy, for they are the Mahommedans of this continent. While marriage is a divine institution there are certain civil obligations which the state must assume and discharge as the duty of the husband to support his wife. Yet it is a violation of liberty to make the state superior to the church. But because marriage stands in certain relation to the state some consider it only as a business engagement, and entirely ignore its divine nature, and therefore maintain it can be laid aside at any time and for a trivial cause. This idea degrades marriage, and has been the cause of much unhappiness, confusion and misery. When the state makes laws which overrule the principles of Revealed Turth, its laws are not binding on the conscience of men, nor valid in the sight of God. Those whom the law of God declare man and wife no state can dissolve the tie, and lay aside the relationship, except in accordance with the will of God as revealed in the Holy Scriptures. Much of the unhappiness in homes would be avoided if parties would enter into the marriage relationship with a due consideration of the importance and solemnity of the step, as an ordinance of God.

Your attention is drawn to the fact that nowhere else in the city can you provide yourself so economically with Brooms, Brushes, Dusters and everything for spring housecleaning as you can at Weiler Bros.' We carry goods at all prices. *

NEWS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

Recent Changes in the Services Affecting Officers Well Known Here.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London Feb. 22.—Captain Peter Y. Redfern, R. G. A., lately serving with No. 58 Company, now at Esquimalt, has left the army, in which he spent exactly fifteen years.

Rear Admiral Andrew K. Bickford, C. M. G., recently returned home on giving up the command of the Pacific squadron, has just been promoted Vice Admiral. His numerous friends in British Columbia will be glad to hear of his further advancement in the profession of which he is such a distinguished member. His promotion saves him from compulsory retirement under the age rules, as he attains his sixtieth year in July next.

It is officially intimated that the band and pipers of the Black Watch (Royal Highlanrers), the old "Forty-twa," will attend the opening of the Torouto exhibition next September. No doubt this will be a welcome bit of news to the "clansmen" in the Far West.

Commander T. L. Thorpe-Doubble just promoted to that rank from first lieutenant of H. M. S. Amphion, Captain John Casement, on returning home from the Pacific is appointed to H. M. S. President for a course of study at the Royal Naval College. Such a smart officer will not remain long unemployed after passing his course.

The sloop Alert, Commander L. E. Power, is to be recommissioned for a third consecutive commission on the North America station.

Capt. B. W. B. Bowlder, Royal Engineers, lately serving at Victoria, has been posted for duty pro tem. with the intelligence division at the war office.

Captain Smith-Dorien, R. N., who has left the navy after twenty-four years service, was well known on the Pacific Coast, having served there on several occasions. He was a sub-lieutenant of H. M. S. Shah, flagship of Rear Admiral De Horsey, commanding the Pacific station, when in May, 1877, she fought the Peruvian rebel turret ship Huascar under world-famed circumstances. He also served with distinction in the Zulu war, 1879 and Egyptian war, 1882.

The Channel fleet has gone for a cruise to Gibraltar, ostensibly, but everyone knows that it is there for a purpose. It is highly suggestive that the manoeuvres of the Mediterranean fleet are to be held in the Levant, where, of course, it could bar the way to any fleet going eastwards through the Suez. The British government, which has turned the Mediterranean into a British lake, knows what it is about.

Swiftly, but unostentatiously, the rearmament of the fleet is being carried out. Some time back orders were placed at Woolwich for 450 12-inch guns by the Admiralty, and most of these are completed and on the ships. This 12-inch gun can really do what "Queen Elizabeth's pocket pistol" is credited with—throw a projectile from Dover to Calais. It has an accurate fighting range of 16,000 yards, and can engage an enemy's ship easily at nine miles. There is nothing like it in the continental or Yankee navies. Sixty new and eight old ships have been, or are being, armed with gun. After the navy is supplied, the land batteries will be rearmed where necessary.

Sir H. J. T. Hildyard, K. C. B., who commanded a brigade in the fighting which gave freedom to Ladysmith, and afterwards commanded a division in the suppression of the guerilla warfare, has been selected for the command of the troops in South Africa.

Guest—Why are you standing around my table all the time? Do you take me for a dead beat?

Waiter—Dear, no; not I—it's the proprietor.—Fliegende Blaetter.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

This preparation is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza and has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world.

It can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take.

It not only cures colds and influenza, (grip) but counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia.

It contains no opium or other harmful substance and may be given to a baby as confidently as to an adult.

DELICATE WORK FOR THE WINE TESTER.

From the Louisville Herald.

An interesting disquisition on the preparation of Spanish wines was delivered last night at Seelbach's by George C. Howell of New York.

"When the grapes are crushed and the juice has been extracted," said Mr. Howell, "it is placed in big 160-gallon butts and left to stand. For six years it is not even touched. Then a wine expert goes through the butts testing them by smell. His nose is the only means used to determine the value and fineness of the wine.

"Now, it is a peculiar fact, and one that has never been explained, that from the same vintage, secured under the same circumstances, many different grades of wine will be secured. Some of it will be pale, some medium, some dark. Only about one-third of it will be of the best quality. It is the duty of the wine tester, by means of his nose alone, to determine what butts contain the pale wine, and so forth, and what butts contain the best. He is able to separate the various qualities. Then the wine is bottled, labelled, and shipped to foreign consumers."

A WONDERFUL BOOK.

As a work for family reference there was probably never compiled a more useful book than Dr. Chase's Recipe Book. Besides containing the symptoms of disease, their cause and cure and the great prescriptions gathered together during half a century of medical practice, this book is replete with receipts for cooking and has a complete department devoted to the care of farm stock, bees, domestic animals, etc. For full particulars write Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Tin Tea Kettles 25c., Enamel Kettles $1.50, Copper, Nickel-plated Kettles $1.15 to $2.25. These Copper Kettles last a long time and are easy to keep clean. R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas street. *

A Few More.—There are still quite a number of bargains to be had at James Maynard's Boot and Shoe Store, Oddfellows' block, Douglas street. There are some of the goods left over from the sale and may still be obtained at sale prices. Maynard's New Spring Stock in all the latest styles is very complete. Call and inspect the stock. *

"Whenever I see a feller doin' up one o' them miser'ble things taey call comic valentines to send away to somebody, an' gloatin' over it," said Deacon Blimber, "I always think that the clay that was used in makin' of him would 'a' been put to a ding sight better use if it had been made up into a jug to hold rat p'son in."—Browning's Magazine.

IN A NUTSHELL.

Japan has an area of 147,669 square miles, population 44,260,604. At the opening of the war her navy consisted of 10 first-class, 1 second-class, 1 third-class battleships, 3 coast defence ships, 8 armored cruisers, 16 first-class and 14 other classes of cruisers, and 138 torpedo boats, torpedo boat destroyers, gunboats, despatch boats, transports and auxiliaries, etc. The navy is armed with 562 heavy and 1,168 secondary and machine guns. The army in time of peace consists of 140,981 men; total war strength, including all reserves, 420,981 men.

The Russian empire has an area of 8,660,395 square miles, a population of 129,004,514. At the opening of the war her navy consisted of 18 first-class, 10 second-class, 4 third-class battleships, 13 coast defence ships, 4 armored cruisers, 17 first-class, 191 second-class, 18 third-class cruisers and 335 torpedo boats, torpedo boat destroyers, gunboats, despatch boats, transports and auxiliaries, etc., including a number of an obsolete type. The navy is armed with 703 heavy and 4,612 secondary and machine guns. The army in time of peace consists of 1,098,946 men; total war strength, including all reserves, 5,259,785 men.

Curious reunions of old-time friends and acquaintances are of frequent occurrence in Washington. The latest published instance is that of Senator Patterson, of Colorado, and Representative Humphrey, of Washington state, who were formerly fellow townsmen in Crawfordsville, Ind. Mr. Humphrey was only a small boy, however, when Mr. Patterson, 22 years his senior, departed from that college town to earn fame and fortune in the further West.

A GREAT LITTLE WORKER.

play of its valves and the rhythm of its just such assistance as is best supplied by builder and nerve restorative.

lacking in nourishing qualities and requires throb. If the action of the heart gets weak, irregular and fluttering, the blood is Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the great blood bain. Five times stronger than any other. Good for internal and external use. Large bottles 25c.

Dr. Abbott of the English department at Columbia college recently remarked that "chronological coherence in ideas is much to be desired, but there are times when lack of it becomes too suggestive. For instance," he added, "I once heard a minister make his usual Sunday morning announcement as follows: 'The funeral of the late and much lamented sexton takes place on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Thanksgiving services will be held in this chapel on Thursday morning at 11.'"

Steamship Company

For Hawaii Samoa, New Zealand and Australia

S. S. ALAMEDA sails for Honolulu, Saturday, March 12, 11 a. m.

S. S. MARIPOSA, for Tahiti, March 18, 11 a. m.

S. S. SONOMA, for Auckland and Sydney 2 p. m. Thursday, March 24.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agents, San Francisco.

R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD., Victoria.

IN AID OF THE FUNDS —OF THE— Lifeboat Association

Under the distinguished patronage of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor; His Worship the Mayor; Hon. Senator Macdonald, Hon. Senator Templeman, Capt. C. J. Baker, R. N.; Colonel Holmes, D.O.C.; Lt.-Col. Hall, 5th Regt.

Grand Reproduction of HAYDN'S "CREATION"

TUESDAY, MARCH 8th, At 8:15 o'clock, in the Metropolitan Methodist Church

By a Choir of 150 Voices.

Conductor, Mr. Gideon Hicks. Full Orchestra and Grand Organ.

For those wishing to attend from NANAIMO, LADYSMITH, DUNCANS, etc. a specially low rate has been arranged on the E. & N. Railway. NANAIMO AND RETURN, $2.00. DUNCANS AND RETURN, $1.50.

Tickets good to return up to Wednesday afternoon's train.

ADMISSION 50c.

Reserved seats 50c extra. Seats can be reserved at the Hicks & Lovick Piano Co., 88 Government street.

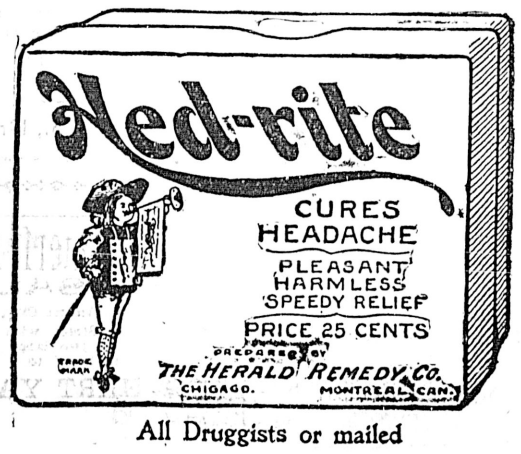
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

Mikado Tea Rooms, 44 Fort street. Provisions of the finest quality only used. Indian Teas imported direct from the Gardens also sold here.

It Speaks for Itself!

Red-rite

FAC-SIMILE OF PACKAGE



All Druggists or mailed

CURES HEADACHE

Guaranteed to Cure within 30 minutes, or money refunded

Write for our great Humorous Booklet

Scotch Marmalade

IN ONE POUND STONE JARS

20c Each ! 20c Each !

MOWAT & WALLACE,

Popular Grocers. Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

New York, March 5.—The stock market came under the influence of a threat of a Northern Securities decision on Monday and lost most of the gains which had been established by the slow and laborious hardening movement of the whole week up to today. The market closed easy and at declines running to a point in a number of prominent stocks. The volume of liquidation was unimportant and indicated nothing more than traders' positions in the market, but the impelling motive was clear enough and was corroborated by the weakness of Northern Securities itself on the curb. The bank statement was without any influence. The increase in cash was slightly less than expected, but the fact that there was an increase at all is evident that continued tendency towards congestion of reserves. The loan expansion was viewed with equanimity in view of the conditions of reserves, notwithstanding that the loan item established a new record again with an aggregate for the clearing house banks within $9 000 of a round billion of dollars. This is supposed to reflect renewed corporation borrowing, including the $5,000,000 taken by New York Central and the same amount by the Burlington. The fact that the latter was placed in Chicago would not prevent its reflection in the New York showing.

Foreign influences was against the market, London being confronted with a mining settlement next week after just emerging from the strain of the Paris settlement this week. Consols as a consequence, touched a new low record in London today for the movement. Total sales of bonds, par value, $940,000.

It is not expected that any development will effectually release the stock market from the constraint until the Northern Securities decision is handed down.

New York, March 5.—The following were the closing bids on the Stock Exchange today:

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	65⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	73½
Canadian Pacific Railway	110⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	29¾
Chicago & Alton	39¼
Great Western	14¾
Big Four	75
Colorado Southern	16⅞
Delaware & Hudson	155
Denver & Rio Grande	18½
Denver & Rio Grande pfd	65¾
Erie Railway	22¾
Erie Railway 1st pfd	62¼
Erie Railway 2nd pfd	38¼
Great Northern pfd	155
Illinois Central	126¼
Louisville & Nashville	102½
Manhattan Elevated	143⅛
Metropolitan Traction	114
Mexican Central	11¼
Minneapolis & St. Louis	58
Missouri Pacific	87½
New York Central	113¾
Norfolk & Western	55¾
New York, Ontario & Western	20
Pennsylvania Railway	112¾
Philadelphia & Reading	40⅛
Philadelphia & Reading 1st pfd	75
Philadelphia & Reading 2nd pfd	56
St. Louis Southwestern	13⅝
St. Paul	138⅝
Southern Pacific	43¾
Southern Railway	18⅞
Texas & Pacific	22¾
Union Pacific	73½
Wabash Railway	17½
Wabash Railway pfd	33⅜
Wisconsin Central	18
Rock Island	20⅛
Rock Island pfd	60
Wells, Fargo Express Co.	205
Amalgamated Copper	45⅞
American Car & Foundry	19½
American Car & Foundry pfd	69⅝
Anaconda Mining Co.	64
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	39⅞
Colorado Fuel & Iron	30
Consolidated Gas	191⅞
General Eletric	160
Pacific Mail	26½
People's Gas	97⅝
American Sugar Refinery Co.	123
Tennessee Coal & Iron	35¼
United States Steel	11
United States Steel pfd	55¼
Western Union Telegraph Co.	88
Locomotive	22¼
American Ice Co.	7⅞
American Ice pfd	31

New York, March 5.—Prime mercantile paper, 4½ to 5¼ per cent; sterling exchange, steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86 to $4.83 for 60 days; posted rates, $4.86½ to $4.87½; commercial bills, $4.83 to $4.83½; bar silver, 57⅝; Mexican dollars, 45; government bonds, irregular; railroad bonds, heavy.

Chicago, March 5.—The following were the closing prices of futures on the Board of Trade today: Wheat, May, 96⅝; July, 92 to 92⅛; old, 93¼; Sept., 86¼; old, 87¼. Corn, May, 53 to 53¾; July, 52; Sept., 50⅞; March, 51. Oats, May, 41¼; July, 39½; Sept., 34⅛.

New York, March 5.—Lead, $4.40.

London, March 5.—Consols for money, 85¼; consols for account, 85 7-16.

New York, March 5.—Pig iron, quiet; copper, dull; lead, firm; tin, quiet.

We have added a few novelties to our "Oriental Department"; "Hazara Curtains," rich in coloring and truly eastern in every detail, are marked at $6.00 per pair. This is a special price, and as we have only twelve pairs, we would urge all who delight in "Oriental Goods" to see them at once. Weiler Bros. (Second floor.) *

"CLARK'S PORK and BEANS"—ready for the table and acceptable to the diner—is one of the most convenient of table articles. Thousands use it continuously. W. Clark, Mfr., Montreal. *

Postcard Albums at Hibben & Company's. *

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per steamer Charmer from Vancouver: A. E. McNaughton, J. J. Dennis, S. B. Copeland, J. Simpson, Mr. Humphreys, H. J. Cave, Miss Constone, J. B. Kerr, J. E. Lewis, C. J. Cornish, T. McLaren, R. D. Harris, A. H. Wescott, R. J. Ker, Miss A. Spencer, W. C. Sampson, R. J. Nott, W. D. Gordon, R. W. Clark, C. R. King, J. C. Holden, H. McHardy, E. Henderson.

Passengers per steamer Princess Beatrice from Seattle: Justice L. P. Duff, Frank Stevens, T. Delmar, H. Eaton, H. W. Deaton, Mrs. Jones, J. K. McGregor and wife, C. Pearson, G. E. Powell, F. Buanhey J. Gusurett, S. J. Pitts, F. N. Stawner, B. F. Whittaker, J. B. Ingersoll, D. Russell, R. K. Gibbons, R. Murrant and wife, J. H. Brownlee, Jas. Williams, J. W. Mills, F. W. Penfield, C. E. Bench, J. H. Plunkett, C. C. Keown.

Passengers per steamer Whatcom from the Sound: A. Hansen, M. McCreery, A. McLain, A. J. Van Leshant, Miss Tuck, Mrs. Pierce, Miss Phillips, T. Gonnison, Jno. Gonnison and wife and daughter, A. J. Gonnison Miss Sales, H. J. Clarry and wife, P. L. Allison, Fred Bell, F. A. Lemmi Mrs. Young, Mrs. Edgar, F. Webber, W. McDonald, F. R. Olach, M. Moses, Miss Ewen, P. Moore, Mrs. Moore, Miss Hanley, Miss Goodman, Howard Kyle, G. Gaston.

DANGERS OF A COLD AND HOW TO AVOID THEM.

More fatalities have their origin in or result from a cold than from any other cause. This fact alone should make people more careful as there is no danger whatever from a cold when it is properly treated in the beginning. For many years Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been recognized as the most prompt and effectual medicine in use of this disease. It acts on nature's plan, loosens the cough, relieves the lungs, opens the secretions and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. For sale by all druggists.

No useless mixtures in **THISTLE** Brand Rubber Belting. Pure Para rubber, best duck. Weighs less, lasts longer, than any other.

The J. C. McLaren Belting Co
Montreal & Toronto.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting as a Licensing Court, for a transfer of my license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail, upon the premises situate on the north side of Johnson street, in the City of Victoria, and known as the International hotel, to Richard McGoldrick.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1904.

GEO. B. HOWARD,
By his Attorney in Fact.
C. A. HOLLAND.

NOTICE.

Revised Statutes, Canada, 1886, Chapter 92, and Statute 52, Victoria, Chapter 13.

Proposed Reclamation of Land at the Port of Victoria, B. C.

Notice is hereby given that under and pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, Chapter 92, and the Statutes of Canada, 52 Victoria, Chapter 13, the undersigned by Petition dated this day have applied to the Governor in Council for approval of the area plan and site and the reclamation of certain foreshore and submerged lands adjoining or abutting on Lots 2, 3, 4 and 6, Block "A", Harbor Estate, Victoria, B. C. . A plan of the said proposed works and a description by metes and bounds of the foreshore and submerged lands to be reclaimed has been deposited with the Minister of Public Works and duplicates thereof have been deposited in the Land Registry office at Victoria, B. C.

Victoria, B. C., 17th February, 1904.

JOHN LLEWELLYN LEIGH.
SIDNEY MINETOR LEIGH.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Alexander Roland Milne, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Trustees and Executors' Act, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of the late Alexander Roland Milne, C. M. G., who died at Victoria, B. C., on the 17th day of January, 1904, and letters of administration of whose estate were duly issued to Annie Milne of Victoria aforesaid, the widow of the said deceased, out of the Victoria Registry of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, on the 5th day of February, 1904, are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims to the undersigned, the solicitors for the said Annie Milne, on or before the 13th day of March, 1904, after which date the said Annie Milne will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Alexander Roland Milne amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which the said Annie Milne has then had notice, and she will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim the said Annie Milne has not had notice at the time of distribution. Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 12th day of February, 1904.

POOLEY, LUXTON & POOLEY,
Of 21 Bastion street, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the said Annie Milne.

NOTICE.

Take notice that under the powers of sale contained in a certain mortgage made by Peter Herman & Company in favor of Simon Leiser & Co., Limited, dated 28th day of March, 1903, sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and inclusive of noon of the 15th day of March, 1904, for the purchase as a going concern of all and singular the cannery building, wharf and warehouse and all machinery, engines, plant (thermometers, nets, tools, boats, scows, rafts, sails, anchors, tents, furniture, boxes, labels fish canned fish, and all other stock in trade in, upon or about the cannery, wharf and warehouse of the mortgagors, situate upon Lots One (1) and Two (2), Block Three (3), Townsite of Essington; Lots one and two, Block 3, Townsite of Essington; all the stock in trade and merchandise in the general store and tailor shop, owned and occupied by the Mortgagors at Port Essington; and also all wines, liquors, cigars and other goods and merchandise and fixtures, situate in the Hotel Caledonian and the bar used in connection therewith situate upon said Lots; also all the cannery building and houses at Dundas Island, together with all the trade machinery, engines, plant, tinplate, stock in trade, boats, sails, labels, fish, canned fish, in or about the said premises; also the fishing camp and all goods and chattels situate at Hot Springs near Port Essington; also all cordwood on the banks of the Skeena river; also the logging outfit, pile driver, steam donkey, scow, goods, chattels and effects owned by the Mortgagors situate near Port Essington; also all book and other debts, accounts, bills, etc., due to the Mortgagors in connection with any of the said businesses.

And further take notice that further particulars of the above matter may be had at the office of Simon Leiser & Co., Limited, Yates street, Victoria, B. C. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Dated this 29th day of February, 1904.

SIMON LEISER & CO., LTD.,
Mortgagors.

THE VICTORIA WHARF & WAREHOUSE CO., LTD.

Six Per Cent Debentures.

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with the conditions upon which the above-named debentures were issued, a drawing of the debentures to be paid off at par on the 1st of March next will take place at the company's office, Wharf street, Victoria, B. C., on Saturday, the 6th day of February, at 11 a. m.

The numbers of the drawn debentures will be duly advertised for the information of the holders thereof.

J. H. LAWSON,
Secretary.
Wharf Street, Victoria, Jan. 23rd, 1904.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

1 CENT WORD ISSUE — **No Advertisement Inserted for Less Than 25c.** — **1 CENT WORD ISSUE**

A Social and Entertainment

Will be held in Semple's Hall, Victoria West

MONDAY, MARCH 7th

Tea at 5:30, given by the Ladies of the Maccabees.

Entertainment commences 7:30, consisting of Tableau, Sketch, Songs, Dances.

Cutlass display by men of the Fleet.

Admission - - - - 25c.

Tea and Entertainment.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8th.
Sidney R. Ellis presents the Northland Singer
MR. BEN HENDRICKS
In a Great Play
ERIK

Of Sweden, Written by Sidney R. Ellis. Prices $1.00, 75c., 50c.; gallery, 25c. Seats on sale Saturday at Waitt's Music Store, Government street.

March 11, Cecilia Shay Opera Co., two nights and Saturday Matinee.

A GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT

Will be tendered to the wife and family of

F. PEATT

In The VICTORIA THEATRE
—ON—
Monday, March 14

Under the auspices of the Sons of England Lodges of the city.

The best local talent has been secured. Tickets 75c., 50c., and 25c.

The Edison Theatre

James H. Errickson, Propr. and Mgr.
Programme Week March 7th, 1904.
The Great Ragtime Piano Players.

Hayes & Winchell

In Their Society Singing and Dancing Sketch

Miss Doris Lonsdale

Balladist.

Harry--The Hermans--Mae

Presenting their laughable Skit "The "Dutch Professor's Courtship."

Mr. Harry Gibbs

Illustrated Song, "In the Village by the Sea."

Moving Pictures

Long list of new, novel ones. Forest John Helm, Electrician.

THE LePETIT Crystal Theatre

FORMERLY THE ORPHEUM.
Special Attractions for This Week.

Henry and Francis

In a Laughable Irish Comedy Sketch.

The La Kolas

Japanese Jugglers and Equilibrists.

Caston and Harvey

In a Refining Singing and Dancing Specialty.

Illustrated Song Sung by LENA HARVEY, entitled "When You Were Sweet Sixteen."
NEW MOVING PICTURES.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE — Established since 1894. Wanted reliable servants for good situations. 54 Fort street. m4

J. Devereux, 1 Richardson Street. Business hours, 10:30 to 12:30 p. m. Mail and country orders promptly and carefully executed.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—At Spencer's, experienced carpet, staple, and dress goods salesmen. m6

WANTED—A farm hand to plough and milk. Dyne, Saturna. m6

WANTED—Active or silent partner with twenty thousand dollars, for a firmly established mercantile business in Vancouver, B. C., paying about 10 per cent. Excellent future prospects. For particulars apply to W. Hart-McHarg, Barrister, Vancouver, B. C. f26

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—Prospector is open to stake a few claims in the neighborhood of Mount Sicker for a consideration. Apply S., 120 Mount Sicker. m2

SCOTSMAN wants situation in aerated water factory; experienced in all departments. Able to take management. Apply M., Colonist. f25

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—Young girl for housework. Apply 199 Johnson street. m6

WANTED—Experienced house parlor maid; also two general servants and two nurse girls. 1 Richardson street. m4

WANTED—General servant. Wages $20. Apply 10 Bellot street. m4

WANTED—Millinery apprentices and improvers. The Westside. f28

WANTED—Experienced girl in The Colonist bindery. f24

WANTED — Experienced millinery saleslady. Apply Millinery, P. O. Box 573.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A lady's gold chain bracelet with initial M. on padlock. Finder please leave at Colonist office. m6

LOST—Irish setter dog, answers to name of "Barney," name and address of owner scratched on collar plate. Please return to 57 Government street. m6

LOST—Three black pigs. Finder please return to Topaz avenue. T. B. Bacnutt, and receive reward. m4

LOST—An Irish setter dog, answers to name of "Bob," Reward on returning to Jno. Day, Esquimalt. m4

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—Situation by young woman as companion to invalid or convalescent person. Address "W. M.," Colonist. m5

AN EXPERIENCED COOK seeks situation. Most satisfactory references. 1 Richardson street. m4

A SUPERIOR NURSEMAID seeks situation. Children from five years preferred. 1 Richardson street. m4

WANTED—Position as housekeeper by a person of experience. Address M. G., this office. m3

LADY can highly recommend an experienced nurse, also house parlor maid, long and most satisfactory references. 1 Richardson street. f19

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

FOR SALE—Pedigreed English setter puppies, cheap for cash. Apply A. G. Davies, 6 Kane street. m6

FOR SALE—A few thoroughbred pointer puppies, 5 weeks old, from Chicago Bess by Oregon Lad. M. A. Wylde. m6

FOR SALE—Horse, 1100 lbs., also pony, gentle. B. Taylor Coutts, Vancouver, Phone 490. m5

FOR SALE—Milch cow, will calve in about a week. May be seen at Mr. A. D. Young's, corner Fort street and Tolmie avenue. m5

WANTED—Forty dozen young and old chickens. Highest market prices quoted. Consignments solicited. Brown & Cooper m5

FOR SALE—Canaries. Fine singers. Mrs. Lange, 84½ Douglas street. Upstairs.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Buff Orpingtons, $2.00; special mating, $3.00; White Wyandottes, $2.00; Black Langshans, $1.50; Brown Leghorns, $1.50 per setting. Leave orders at W. A. Jameson's, 71 Fort St. Nothing sent C. O. D.. Quick Bros., P. O. Box 187, Victoria, B. C. f27

FOR SALE—Three Wyandotte cockerels, one Orpington cockerel. Prize winners, $2 each. R. W. Clark, 120 Richardson street. f20

FOR SALE—PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—Church Hill, 2 lots cheap, one of the best views in the city. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. f23

FOR SALE—DOUGLAS GARDENS—A few desirable lots left. This property adjoins the C. P. R. Hotel site. Prices reasonable. Terms if necessary. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. f20

FOR SALE—Charming city lots with lovely sea view. Frontage on Moss street and Dallas road. Apply Messrs. Jas. A. and Jno Douglas, over 69 Government street. f6

FOR SALE—$1650—Good cottage, 6 rooms, lot 72x120, on car line; A1 locality. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 government street. f24

FOR SALE—$2300—Seven-roomed house, hot and cold water, bath, sewer connections and electric light, with stable. Lot 157 feet deep. Ten minutes walk from post office. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government St. m5

PERSONALS.

DR. J. G. STEWART—Specialist in diseases of women and skin diseases. 430-32-34 Arcade Bldg., Seattle, Wn. f27

A RESPECTABLE MAN can secure a large sum cash by marrying a pretty heiress. Dr. Wilson, 109 Central avenue, Minneapolis. m6

MISCELLANEOUS.

FARM TO LET—On four years' lease, two and one-half miles from Sidney Station, North Saanich; 34 acres (more or less) under cultivation. Allowance made for slashing and clearing. Rent $18 per month, payable in advance. Apply to W. N. Copeland, Archerdale, Sidney. f25

FOR SALE—300 acres, 200 acres under cultivation with buildings, $20,000; 230 acres good level land, fronting on water, 9 miles from city, $2750; 155 acres, cottage, outbuildings, good cordwood on land, $1600; 50 acres uncleared, $900; 10 acres, 7 cleared, 3 miles from city, $1500; 5 acres cleared and fenced, small house, $2,000; 28 acres, 15 acres under cultivation, including implements, $2750; 5½ acres A1 soil, cleared and fenced, 3 miles from city, $1,100. A. Williams & Co., Ltd., 104 Yates street. m6

WANTED—Second hand golden oak dining chairs, bookcase and writing desk. Small china cabinet and sideboard. Apply Furniture, Colonist office. m6

WANTED—South African land scrip. State lowest cash price. Address "Scrip," Colonist office. m5

FOR SALE—$2,000—Five-roomed cottage at corner James and Randall streets, consisting of front room, dining room, kitchen, bath room and pantry. Hot and cold water, electric lights and stable 40x22. $500 in cash, 4 per cent on balance. Apply to Messrs Jas. A. and Jno. Douglas, over 69 Government street. f6

FOR SALE—$2200—9-roomed house, bath, hot and cold water and sewer connections, centrally located. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. f21

FOR SALE—$3000—Two storey dwelling, James Bay; corner lot, modern in every respect. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government St.

TO RENT—ROOM AND BOARD.

TO LET—A sunny flat, 4 rooms, suitable for gentlemen. Partial board. Corner Vancouver and Rockland. m6

TO LET—Furnished front room for one or two gentlemen. 36 Belleville street. m6

TO LET — Comfortably furnished rooms with board. Terms reasonable. 82 Quebec street, James Bay. m3

TO LET — Comfortable furnished front rooms, with use of kitchen if required. 139 Michigan street, James Bay. m3

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—118 Douglas St. Furnished housekeeping rooms, $1 per week and up. m1

TO LET—Rooms en suite, single or housekeeping. Burns House. m1

TO RENT—Two large furnished rooms with board. 1 South Park St. f28

TO LET — Pleasant rooms, comfortably furnished, three minutes' walk from post office. D. M. X., Colonist office. f24

TO LET—Rooms and board; comfortable home; 47 Vancouver street. f23

TO LET—Suite of Housekeeping rooms, ground floor; 152 Fort street. f17

TO RENT—Furnished room for housekeeping, opposite A. O. U. W. Hall. Apply 79 View street. f17

TO LET — Comfortable rooms, excellent meals and pleasant company, at 32 Rae street; two minutes from post office. f14

TO RENT—Large comfortable bedroom, five minutes from post office; $5 per month. Apply 8 Rae street. f2

TO RENT—RESIDENCES.

TO RENT—Well furnished bungalow, fronting on sea. Salt Spring Island. Address "B. X.," Colonist. m1

TO LET—A large house; 40 Kane street. Low rent. f28

TO LET—Seven-roomed modern cottage, centrally located, 1¼ acres of ground, tennis lawn, etc. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. f16

TO LET—One of the best and most comfortable furnished houses in Victoria West. For particulars apply to Heisterman & Co.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Artistic furniture, table and sideboard. Apply Box D. X., Colonist. m6

FOR SALE—Light delivery wagon newly painted, in good repair, with horse and harness. Also a good general purpose team Apply to 158 Yates street. m6

FOR SALE—1st April, good bakery and confectionery business in Vancouver. Old stand and best catering connection in the city. Easy terms. Apply K. M., Colonist office. m6

FOR SALE—Paying lodging house; good location. Reason for selling, leaving city. Address Lodging, Colonist. m5

FOR SALE—Second hand buggies and phaetons, cheap. All in good condition. Apply Brayshaw's Carriage Works, Broughton street. f28

FOR SALE—An almost new delivery wagon, very cheap. 165½ Douglas St.

FOR SALE—Piano in first class condition. Apply 8 Richardson street. f19

FOR SALE—Hotel of 50 rooms, all furnished; bar, etc. All rooms at present occupied. Cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. f10

For Sale--Dwelling

$1,700 A seven-roomed modern dwelling, in A 1 condition, with bath, hot and cold water sewer connection, electric light, stable, lot 50x135 with front and back entrance, orhard, etc. Terms can be arranged if desired.

B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY, LTD

Agent for Phoenix Assurance Co., Ltd., of London.
40 Government St.

WANTED—A child's go-cart. State price. Address letter T. P., Colonist office. m5

TO LEASE—A farm in Cowichan, one mile from station on E. & N. railway, with fifteen head of cattle, horse and cart. Can arrange to buy the stock. For terms apply to E. Whittier, Beaumont P. O. m1

TO LEASE—Five acres, five roomed house, barn, etc., on Gorge road, about three miles from post office. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. f23

DON'T BE HUMBUGGED by itinerate fakirs if you want your chimneys cleaned! Go to the only capable and reliable chimney cleaner in Victoria, Wm. Neal, 32 Quadra street. Phone A381. f14

ADVERTISING WORLD, Columbus, Ohio, a monthly journal of information, plans, suggestions and ideas for advertising. Send today for free sample, or 10c. for four months' trial. 7/22

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES

SNAP—New Cottage, Victoria West, with two lots, if required, for sale cheap. Heisterman & Co.

FOR SALE—House, six rooms, with bath, etc., $800. Cottage and 5 lots (off Oak Bay avenue) $1300. A. Williams & Co., Ltd., 104 Yates street. m6

FOR SALE—Eight-roomed cottage, bath, hot and cold water, tennis court, orchard, stables and 9 acres of land. Apply 24 Ontario street, James Bay. m6

FOR SALE—Modern residence with five acres of land. For sale at half its real value. Heisterman & Co. f31

ACCORDION PLEATING.

ACCORDION PLEATING, pinking and finishing done at 8 Gordon street. f21

FOR SALE— Light wagon, suitable for hunting and fishing, and horse and harness; one young family driving mare, new rubber tired buggy. J. J. Fisher's carriage shop, 55 Store street. m6

FOR SALE—Barber shop ,two chairs and bath, in town of 3,500. W. H. Evans, Ladysmith, B. C. f7

FOR SALE—Machinery for sawmill; capacity 10,000 per day. Apply Leigh Bros'. sawmill. f14

FOR SALE—Barge "Canada"; capacity 700 tons; 150 feet long by 32x8; sheathed; with powerful steam winch, new boiler, derricks capable of lifting 35 tons. For particulars apply to Jas. Hunter, No. 1½ David street. f14

EDUCATIONAL.

ART STUDIO—53 Douglas street, adjoining corner of Fort. All subjects, including wood carving and mechanical drawing. H. C. Martindale, Art Master, Genre Painter, etc. f18

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad street. Bookkeeping thoroughly taught; also shorthand and typewriting. F. A. Macmillan, Principal. m4

WANTED—FARM PROPERTY

WANTED—We have continual enquiries for farm property on Vancouver Island. If yours is for sale write us without delay, giving full particulars. Heisterman & Co. f27

FOR SALE—FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE—130 acres, Esquimalt District; water frontage, $1,000. Good timber. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government stret. f12

FOR SALE—40 acres, 4 miles from Victoria postoffice; 22 under cultivation; good buildings. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

R·I·P·A·N·S

FAMILY BOTTLE

Ripans Tabules are a standard household remedy. Each tabule is an accurate dose, made separately. They are for men, women and children. They regulate the stomach, liver and bowels; keep them in a healthy condition, prevent chronic and dangerous diseases, and restore the organs to a healthy condition when they have become diseased.

Ripans Tabules are a most economical remedy.

For the convenience of families where the tabules are in constant use, they are put up in large bottles, each containing one hundred and fifty tabules. Care should be taken to observe that the bottle is securely corked and bears the trade-mark on the unbroken paper seal over the cork. The tabules should never be bought in bottles that have been tampered with. The price for the Family Bottle is sixty cents — 150 doses for sixty cents.

If you cannot get a Family Bottle from your druggist, send the price, sixty cents, to the manufacturers, The Ripans Chemical Co., 10 Spruce St., New York City, and they will send you one by return mail, postage paid.

Chicken Ranches For Sale

10 acres of good land at Cadboro Bay, all under cultivation, with 6-roomed house, barns, 4 chicken houses and 1 acre orchard.

34 acres of excellent land at Cadboro Bay, 28 acres under cultivation, and especially adapted for chicken ranch, with chicken houses, barns and 6-roomed house.

Nearly 3 acres of good land on the car line, with 5-roomed house and all modern conveniences, on Cadboro Bay road.

PEMBERTON & SON
45 FORT STREET

SEED OATS

We are making Oats our special line. We also have Seed Wheat, Peas, Barley and all grass seeds. See our quality and prices.

The Sylvester Feed Co., - - 87-89 YATES STREET
Tel. 413.

Horrors of War On the Variag

Awful Carnage Was Wrought on Decks Of Russian Cruiser.

Effects of Japanese Shell Fire of Most Ghastly Description.

C. J. Johnson's account of the fight of the Russian first-class cruiser Variag, at Chemulpo, when she faced an entire Japanese squadron, took an awful hammering and returned to the harbor sinking, makes about the goriest and at the same time breathlessly interesting reading since the war began. Johnson is the special correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean and was in Chemulpo when the fight took place. Finding that he could not send out a line of the story as it actually happened, Johnson slipped out of Chemulpo, leaving most of his baggage, got down to Wusung, or some other Chinese port and from that place cabled a detailed description, which is pretty much as follows:

No sooner had the conference of naval commanders in the cabin of the British cruiser Talbot ended, than the Russian officers returned aboard the Variag and Korietz. Immediately the crews began throwing out of the ports tables, chairs, desks, everything of wood that could be wrenched from its fastenings; also bedding, papers, books, and in fact all inflammable material. The sea around the Russian warships was covered with all sorts of furniture and effects. Meanwhile steam was being got up for emergency speed, and the black smoke poured out of the Variag's four tall funnels in immense black clouds.

At a signal both vessels weighed anchor, and the Variag, leading at grand speed—she was doing more than twenty-five knots when she reached the open, headed for the Japanese squadron. They passed out between the line of British, French and German warships. The latter manned their tops and cheer after cheer rent the air as the gallant Russians sallied forth to certain destruction. The Variag's crew replied with cheers, as also did the little Korietz. No sooner was the Variag clear of the harbor mouth than a perfect hell of shot and shell assailed her. The peculiar grinding smash of the heavy thirteen-inch projectiles striking the armor, mingled with the vicious "ping" of the machine gun hail rattling everywhere around the doomed cruisers could be heard. The roar of the monster guns blended into one dull, deafening growl. All around and in many places on the Variag the shells burst ceaselessly. One of her funnels and her fore military mast were sheared away early in the fight. She circled around at tremendous speed, firing steadily and doing damage to several of the Japanese vessels.

Then the Variag's guns seemed to be put out of action after the explosion of a number of thirteen-inch shells on and between decks. One of those huge missiles ripped an enormous hole in the Variag's side at the water line, and the vessel began to careen perceptibly with the inrush of water. After seven minutes of silence, during which the enemy's guns pounded her cruelly, doing fearful havoc, the Variag again opened fire.

The unequal contest ended with the flight of the Variag toward the harbor. She was listed badly as she passed the heads, but was steaming at a desperate pace, showing that her engines had not been damaged. When she came to anchor boats from all the foreign warships boarded her with offers of surgical aid.

The scene between decks on the cruiser defies description. Just behind one of the broadside (six-inch) guns a big shell had exploded, killing every man of the crew, destroying the breech of the gun, twisting the ponderous steel stanchions like macaroni stems, bulging out the steel plating and splintering the woodwork of the deck. Blood was dripping from the beams above, flowing over the decks, winding in and out amongst the broken metal and the piled corpses and remains of corpses. Human trunks without arms, legs or heads, lay scattered about. Few slaughter-houses on killing day could compare with the carnage, the gory horror of those scenes on the decks of the beaten cruiser.

One sponson, supporting a gun on the port side, had been struck just at the angle of the junction with the flush of the side, and torn to ribbons of steel, the gun and its unfortunate crew smashed into unrecognizability in the instant. This must have been done by a projectile of the heaviest kind from one of the battleships.

The conning tower, the steering room, all the flimsier work on the upper deck, had been battered and smashed beyond description by the constant stream of smaller projectiles. One big shell had come aboard on the fore deck and ripped the planking off as the steam planer sends the chips and shavings from a board in transit through the machine. It exploded at the foot of the steel rampart behind which the officers direct the movements of the vessel.

All the top part of the bow, almost from the torpedo chute, near the water line, back nearly to the muzzles of the bow rifles was shot away, exposing the interior of the ship forward. The thinner steel of the upper hull was like an inverted nutmeg grater from the impact of quick-firing gun projectiles, hundreds of which must have struck her.

After the survivors and the wounded had been removed from the Variag she was blown up and sunk in the harbor, in deep water. Witnesses of the scenes between decks say they were so sickening as to pass all description and to baffle the imagination. The Korietz went under during the fight, being literally battered to pieces under the terrific fire of the Japanese fleet.

The Japanese gunnery was magnificent. A very high percentage of shots found their mark, and the number of rounds fired was great.

Local News.

Trade Outlook.—Wholesalers report that business continues active for this season of the year, and that money is also fairly plentiful. An important feature in connection with local business is that the Yukon trade this year promises to be heavy, and already a considerable business has been done with parties leaving for the new Alsek diggings.

Drill Hall Concert.—Another big crowd filled the drill hall last evening on the occasion of the band concert by the Fifth Regiment band, with a basketball match between the J. B. A. A. and the Y. M. C. A. The basketball was played off in the first half of the programme and provided great sport for the spectators. The J. B. A. A. seemed to have matters pretty well in their own hands and won by a large majority. The musical programme was much enjoyed by all present. It contained many old favorites and the band added to its high reputation. Next Saturday evening the special attraction will be the basketball match between the Y. M. C. A. and Fernwood in the senior league series.

The Big Exhibition.—That Victoria is not going to have a walkover in her fight to secure the big Dominion exhibition of 1905 is demonstrated by the great activity displayed on the Mainland in pushing the claims of New Westminster. Vancouver has joined hands with the latter city and merchants at the Terminal City are subscribing to a fund to prosecute a vigorous campaign on behalf of New Westminster. In this is seen an additional reason why Victoria should put forth a tremendous effort to make the forthcoming fall show a great success, as His Worship Mayor Barnard has intimated that the success of this year's Victoria fair will be an important factor in determining the choice of the Ottawa government. It might perhaps be not out of place to impress upon those who are not cognizant of the constitution and intentions of the exhibition, that it is a Dominion institution, and, therefore, to all intents and purposes a national one, subsidized out of the national exchequer. It has thus become the joint property of the whole of the federated provinces of Canada. British Columbia has the same right to all benefits to be derived from it as any of the older provinces, and in some respects a greater one, as from an educational and advertising standpoint it is more urgently required here. Consequently British Columbia's claim to have the show held in this province in 1905 is based on the strongest possible grounds.

DR. BARNARDO'S WORK.

In the February issue of the National Waifs' Magazine to hand, Dr. Barnardo indicates the burdens of his work of Waif Rescue in the single statement that he has 7,100 young people under his care. Such a position must be unique in the annals of philanthropy! Yet still they come; no destitute child is ever refused admission, and at least thirteen fresh cases enter the Homes every day. The photographs with which the pages of this issue are plentifully besprinkled tell their own eloquent tale of the abounding necessity for the work of the National Waifs' Association, and establish a strong plea for continued and enlarged support from the charitable public. At the Girls' Village Homes, Barkingside, several new cottages are in progress to meet an urgent and an increasing need. One thousand girls are already in residence; but there is a call for more accommodation, and on a new area lately acquired quite a number of cottages waiting to be built, each of these to accommodate twenty girls. Among these are to be included a sanitorium for consumptives in which the open air treatment is to be followed out. The contents of the Magazine include an excellent "impressionist" sketch of the Annual Fete held by the Young Helpers' League last month at the Royal Albert Hall; a statement regarding the work of emigration carried on by the Homes, which has attained such large dimensions (already 14,894 boys and girls have been placed out in Canada and the colonies); a list of deputation secretaries; a part republication of Dr. Barnardo's well-known "Rescue of the Waif"; a record of last year's Waif Saturday, etc. A copy of the Magazine will, we understand be sent gratis and post free to any applicant on supplying name and address to the Honorary Secretary of the Institutions, Mr. George Code, at 18 to 26 Stepney Causeway, London, E.

Professor E. C. Moore of the University of California has been invited to assume the presidency of the Los Angeles normal school. Though but 38 years old Professor Moore has earned wide distinction as an educator.

Eye Strain is Nerve Strain

Seamstress and Stenographer, Sewing Girl and Student Suffer Alike From This Trouble.

The eye is a complicated mechanism, made up of a regular network of the most delicate nerve fibres.

When an unusual amount of work is required of the eye, or when the eye is constantly kept at high tension, nerve force is consumed at a tremendous rate, and unless the system is strong and supported by an abundance of rich, red blood, there follows physical collapse.

What hosts of pale and emaciated girls are found in our offices and factories, schools and workshops and what a large proportion of them are wearing glasses!

Their health and sight cannot possibly be improved except by a building up of the nervous system, and this can best be accomplished by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Whether you have strained your eyes and undermined your nervous system by needlework, office work or study, you will be benefited by a month's treatment with this great food cure.

As your form rounds out and your weight increases, as you find new vigor of mind and body, as your eye sight improves, and your vitality returns, you will be forever grateful that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food ever became known to you.

You cannot afford to delay the use of this great nerve restorative, for every dose is bound to be of benefit to you.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, six boxes for $2.50 at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

Postcards in colors and in black and white in great variety at Hibben & Company's.

Wonderful Dalny Of the Liaotung

Extraordinary City Built by the Russians at Vast Outlay.

Brand New, but More Up-to Date Than Most Modern Cities.

With all its drawbacks war is an educator which in many ways has no peer. It directs the attention of the civilized world to the field of operations. The popular eye is made familiar through maps in the daily papers and periodical press with the disputed territory and the surrounding country. These are the greatest lessons in geography for they are likely to endure. The present war between Japan and Russia attracted attention first to the fortified naval station of Port Arthur, and attention is naturally drawn to the marvelous new town of Dalny, which has been termed the Wonderful City.

The Russian plan has been from the first to make Port Arthur a purely military and naval centre. With that plan in view, the Russians several years ago began the construction of the City of Dalny, 30 miles north and 10 miles east of Port Arthur, which they hope to make the commercial capital of the East. The plan contemplates that all commercial ships shall be barred out of Port Arthur and sent to Dalny, and that the former fortress shall be barred to civilians, where indeed they are now allowed only on sufferance, property being held on merely temporary bases.

Dalny—or rather the site of the present city—was located on an open roadstead, where the navies of all nations might ride. In order to make there a safe harbor, an immense breakwater, costing millions, was built, and is now completed, projecting into the sea for a great distance and enclosing a splendid anchorage. At Dalny, also, great administration buildings were erected and even—that rare thing in the Far East—a first class and comfortable hotel.

Eventually, as planned, Dalny is to be the final terminus of the great Siberian railroad, by means of which Russia has tied together her widely extending empire.

Dalny is to be an absolutely free port without customs charges of any kind, and with tonnage dues, dock charges, wharfage and warehouse charges maintained at the lowest point, with a view to encourage and develop commerce. The harbor is one of the Finest on the Pacific, being free from ice, and ships drawing thirty feet can enter at low tide without difficulty, and without the aid of a pilot, berth alongside the immense docks and piers, which are well protected by breakwaters, where their cargoes can be loaded directly into cars for transport into the interior of Asia. The rise and fall of the tide is only twelve feet, and the surface of the bay, which is many square miles in extent, is sufficient to contain the shipping of all China.

At a recent date over six millions of dollars had already been expended in the works, and some twelve millions more are to be spent to bring them to completion. The city will be free to people of all nations, who may acquire property by purchase, and it will be governed by a council to be elected by the ratepayers, of whom two must be Russian subjects, and not more than two Chinese or two Japanese can sit on the council at the same time.

The Chinese Eastern Railway, which terminates at Dalny, is completed north to Harbin, where it makes a junction with the Central Manchurian road, which is completed east to Vladivostock, and west to Kaidalovo, on the Siberian line; and it is now possible to travel direct by rail from Dalny to St. Petersburg or any part of Europe, with the exception of the passage of Lake Baikal on which the trains are carried by steamers. The line round the south end of the lake will, it is estimated, take two years longer to complete, owing to the roughness of the country. Already there are over twenty steamers engaged in the Chinese trade doing business at Port Arthur and Dalny, and fast passenger boats will be put on the line from Dalny to Nagasaki, in connection with the fast train service from Europe.

The harbor works actually under construction or completed are five large piers, varying from sixty to several hundred feet in width, and from a quarter to a half a mile in length, each supplied with several railway tracks, immense warehouses and elevators, and electric light and water. A large and substantial breakwater is being constructed across the pier harbor, so that ships can lie alongside the piers and load and unload in all weathers. The docks for foreign vessels will extend between these piers and along the shore for two miles, and those for the native Chinese craft will be in another portion of the bay. Two first class dry docks also are being constructed, one for ordinary ocean steamers, and the other for the largest vessels of commerce or war afloat. When completed there will be no port that will surpass that of Dalny in the facility and economy with which freight will be handled; and from the design and execution so far as it has gone, and the natural advantages, it will be practically perhaps one of the most perfect harbors in the world.

At present the city contains about 50,000 inhabitants, mostly Chinese, with many Japanese and Koreans, Russians, and others of various nationalities. It is divided into five sections, the first part containing the administrative departments, workshops, and the residences of the mechanics, and general employees, together with hotels, schools, clubs, churches and places of amusement. Immediately back of this portion of the city is located the warehouse, largehong, and general whole sale section extending to the docks and piers, and, together with the administration and Chinese section, covering the entire water front. Adjoining this is the retail and general mercantile section, and on the gradually rising ground further off towards the hills, is the foreign residence quarter with a beautiful view of the bay. Electric lighting is already installed and a complete system of electric tramways is in course of construction. About three miles from the foreign settlement to the south east, is a fine sea beach that is to be arranged as a summer resort and a highway to connect it with the city is being made.

Altogether Dalny, as described, seems destined to play a great part in the development of the Far East.

Recent descriptions of the resources of Manchuria and of the country north of the Amur, leave no doubt of its capacity to support a large population which would absorb an almost indefinite quantity of manufactures. Blagovestchensk, on the Amur, is the market of the Zoya goldfields to the north, with a population of some 40,000 and it will, no doubt, before long, be connected with the Manchurian railway by a branch line. The mines of the district are very rich, one not long ago celebrating the output of its sixteenth ton of gold. The agricultural and mineral resources of Central Manchuria are practically unlimited, and, once peace is firmly established, their development must advance by leaps and bounds.

A CURIOUS IRISH LAW CASE.

A curious case wes recently brought by a lady at Doublin City Sessions. Miss Carson had entrusted the city sub-sheriff with a decree for execution amounting to £5 plus 2s. 6d. costs. The sub-sheriff executed the decree, and sent the lady a cheque for £5 2s. 6d. Miss Carson refused to take this amount, demanding £5 3s., as she had prepaid a fee of 6d. to the sub-sheriff. She brought the action in order to obtain this 6d. and pleaded her case in person. The recorder did not think that there was another woman in Dublin who would have brought an action for 6d. On examining the decree he found that the sixpense in question had been added to the amount of the decree after it had been issued by the court, and Miss Carson having admitted that she had added this herself, the recorder asked her how she dare change the decree of the court. He dismissed the action on its merits. Afterwards the recorder was informed that this addition of the sixpense was the usual custom, and was followed by the solicitors practicing in his court. Thereupon he withdrew his remarks as to Miss Carson's irregular action.

FOR SALE CHEAP!

A Modern two-story dwelling, about ten or twelve rooms, situated in the best residential locality. Must be sold.

APPLY TO

A. W. JONES, 28 Fort St

A YOUNG HERO.

Victoria Boy Who Is in Earnest About the Cadet Corps.

Mr. Beaumont Boggs, who has taken so lively an interest in the establishment of a cadet corps amongst the young lads of Victoria, was quietly working at his desk in his office one day last week, when in walked a smart-looking boy who planked down a fifty-cent piece on the counter without a word.

"What's this for, my boy?" enquired Mr. Boggs.

"That's to help the cadet corps, sir," replied the boy.

"But are you a pupil of the High school?" asked Mr. Boggs, much interested in the young stranger.

"No, sir, I'm not, but I might want to become a member of the cadet corps some day, and I thought it would be no harm to do what I could for it."

Mr. Boggs then formally accepted the donation in the name of the cadet corps, and thanked the young patriot, who departed, evidently quite satisfied that he had done his duty like a Briton. Mr. Boggs says that if there are many boys like that one in Victoria the cadet corps will be a splendid success. The little act was done without the least suspicion of bravado or intent to show off; just as if it were an ordinary business transaction. There should be a bright future for a youngster with so soldierly and earnest a spirit. His act of simple faith puts to shame the hesitancy and infirmity of purpose shown by the average adult.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, March 5—8 p. m.

SYNOPSIS.

A fresh southerly gale has prevailed all day on the outside coast, the wind attaining an hourly velocity of 60 miles off the mouth of the Columbia river. The storm centre has now moved from the coast into Cariboo and Alberta. Moderate to heavy rainfall has been general from California northward to Vancouver Island and the Lower Mainland. In the Northwest the weather has been fair with considerably higher temperatures.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	42	45
New Westminster	42	44
Kamloops	32	48
Barkerville	20	34
Calgary	12	..
Winnipeg	0	22
Portland, Ore.	46	54
San Francisco	50	50

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Sunday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Moderate to fresh southerly winds, partly cloudy with occasional rain and stationary or lower temperature.

Lower Mainland: Light to moderate winds, partly cloudy with occasional rain and stationary or lower temperature.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	43	Mean	43
Noon	44	Highest	45
5 p.m.	46	Lowest	42

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. ..... 8 miles east.
Noon ..... 12 miles southeast.
5 p.m. ..... 20 miles southwest.

Average state of weather—Rainy.
Rain and melted snow—.92 inches.
Barometer at noon—Observed 29.514
Corrected 29.541

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p. m.—Corrected 29.66

John R. McLean, publisher of the Cincinnati Enquirer, announces that he will not be a candidate for delegate to the next national democratic convention, but will work in the ranks for the success of the nominees of that convention.

ALMOST AFRAID TO GO TO SLEEP FOR FEAR SHE WOULD NOT WAKE UP.

FLUTTERING OF THE HEART.

SHORTNESS OF BREATH.

FAINT AND DIZZY SPELLS.

Mrs. Wm. Bingley, Grand Tracadie, P.E.I., Has a Very Trying Experience, but Thanks to

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

She has been restored to perfect health.

She writes: "About seven months ago I was badly run down in health and became very weak. I was troubled with fluttering of the heart and shortness of breath. When lying down at night I was almost afraid to go to sleep for fear I would never wake up. When I arose in the morning I would feel a little better, but as soon as I started to work my heart would start fluttering, my head would become dizzy, faint weak spells would come over me and it seemed as if black objects were floating before my eyes. I was growing worse every day until I got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. When the box was half gone I could feel that they had done me good and by the time it was finished I was in excellent health and would advise all sufferers from heart and nerve troubles to try them."

Price 50 cts. per box, or 3 for $1.25, all dealers, or

THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

Davies Bros.

AUCTIONEERS.

Have received instructions from Mrs. Miller to sell at her residence 88 North Park St., BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Tuesday, 8th March, 1904, at 2 p.m., all her HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Including Carpets; Carpet Squares; Rockers; Chairs; Tables; Curtains; Blinds; Lamps; Crockery; Glassware; Bed Lounge; Bell Organ, 5 octaves; Sewing Machine; Rugs; Mats; Blankets; Towels; Tablecloths; Napkins; 1 Oxford Range Dinner Set 100 pieces; Preserves; Jam Bottles; Heater; Garden Tools; Meat Safe; about 1 Cord of Wood.

Terms cash. P. J. Davies
No reserve. Auctioneer.
bsuFaIY aYcr—s gDfu KWD GFR MH

IT'S COUGHING TIME

—OUR—

Spruce and Cherry Pectoral

Will break up a cold. For the babies' use, Babies' Own Cough Syrup.

J. L. WHITE, & CO.,
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W. JONES

DOM. GOVT. AUCTIONEER.

Has received instructions to sell without reserve at his Mart, 58 Broad street,

Tuesday, March 8th
AT 2 P. M.

Costly Antique FURNITURE And Piano

Square Grand Piano, in excellent tone; Large Mantel Pier Glass; B. W. Parlor Suite; B. W. Lounge; Fine Bed Lounge; B. W. Bedroom Suite; 12-Foot B. W. Ex. Dining Table; Chairs; Ebony Settee; 6-Foot Mirror; B. W. Centre Table; Antique Bedroom Suites; Mattresses; Splendid Carpets; Haircloth Hand Carved Chairs; Domestic Sewing Machine; Rockers; Pictures; Brass and Iron Beds; Part Diningroom Service by Wm. Fairbairns, No. 6855, cost $80; Dessert Cutlery Set; Clocks; Toilet Sets; Antique Sideboard; Swing Mirror; Very Old Style Hall Stand, Marble Top; Hanging Lamps; Brass Fire Irons; Commode; Blankets; Oxford Range; Kitchen Tables; Chairs; Silverware; Glassware; Cruets; Walnut Desk; Canary Birds; Large Sofa, etc.

Terms Cash. Goods now on view.

W. JONES Auctioneer.

HARDAKER.

AUCTIONEER

Under instructions, I will sell at my Salerooms, 77-79 Douglas street,

Friday, March 11
AT 2 P. M.

Valuable and Almost New

FURNITURE

And Effects

Particulars later.

Wm. T. HARDAKER. - Auctioneer

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Steel Ship, 1781 tons

Now loading at Liverpool and Glasgow for this port. Sailing end of March.

R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD.

White Rock

Pure, Sparkling, Healthful

SOLD EVERYWHERE

PITHER & LEISER,
IMPORTERS

Electric Light

is the only light which gives satisfaction. Keep up with the crowd and insist on having it.

B. C. Electric Ry. Co., YATES 35 STREET

THE BURNABY CAN FACTORY

Cliff & Sons, Proprietors.

Manufacturers of Tin Cans of every description. Full particulars with prices, on application.

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You will find them more becoming, they will show off your figure better and you will feel more at ease in them than the most expensive merchant tailored suit.

Fit-Reform clothes are equal to the best custom tailored garments at one half the cost. They are worn by the most particular and fastidious dressers throughout the Dominion.

Fit-Reform Suits and Overcoats $10.00 to $30.00.

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Mail orders receive prompt attention.

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WHITNEY'S FAMOUS GO-CARTS

LEADERS FOR 40 YEARS.

Our Go-Carts are the Pullmans of Babydom

We have just received a carload of the finest Carriages that ever entered the city of Victoria. Fifty different styles of Whitney's Famous Carts at prices ranging from

$4.50 to $35.00 each.

These Carts represent the perfection gained from 40 years of continuous, exclusive manufacture of Baby Carriages. There is a style about Whitney productions—the superior finish, the beautiful designs—that is unmatched in any other make, and at prices far below many inferior grades; compare them in every detail—then use your own judgment which to buy. Get the opinion of any proud mother who is the happy possessor of a Whitney Carriage—that will settle it—you will want one just like it. They are

Built Well and Look Well!

Here's a few prices, but come and see the display:

E1.—Go-Cart, varnished reed body, steel wheels, patent wheel fastener, scroll springs, foot-brake, enamel finish in oak, green maroon, a very serviceable cart. Price $6.00

E3.—Go-Cart, varnished oak body steel wheels, rubber tired, patent wheel fastener, scroll springs, foot-brake, enamel finish in oak, green or maroon, strong, neat cart. Price $8.50

F6.—Reclining Go-Cart, varnished reed body, all steel, rubber tired wheels, nicely fitted mattress cushions, in Bedford Cord or Figured Derby Cloth Price $14.00

F10.—Reclining Go-Cart, varnished reed body, similar in design to Cart F6, but better grade and finish, fitted with dainty lace parasol and cushions, a pretty cart. Price $17.00

FOLDING GO-CARTS

This year we have a larger range than ever of these useful carts. They come in varnished reed bodies, trimmed fancy denims or reed backs at

$4.50, $5, $5.50, $6 ea

WHITNEY CARRIAGES

Are all fitted with the Whitney patent instantaneous, anti-friction wheel fastening device and patent foot-brake.

E17.—Reclining Go-Cart (like illustration), varnished reed body, all steel rubber tired wheels, patent wheel fastener and foot brake, enamel finish, in three colors. Price $19.00

F27.—Very handsome Reclining Go-Cart, with varnished reed body, pretty design, finished in several styles, mattress cushions in Damask-Repp or Armure, with lace or mercerized parasols. Price $22.50

F38.—Pullman Sleeper, varnished reed body, of choice design, fitted with useful side receptacles, dainty Velour or Corduroy cushions, line lace or simile silke parasols, with deep ruffles. Price $27.50

479.—Pullman Sleeper, upholstered hood top, varnished reed body, beautifully finished in Repp or Lustral Damask, the essence of Carriage comfort. Price $35.00

F47.—Reclining Go-Cart, varnished reed body of exquisite scroll design, daintily fitted with 5 box cushions in rich Pale Blue and Gold, mounted on 16-inch cushion tired wheels. Price $36.00

Choice of Parasols

You may have the choice of any Parasol we have in stock at the difference in price, or they may be bought separately at, each....

$1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3

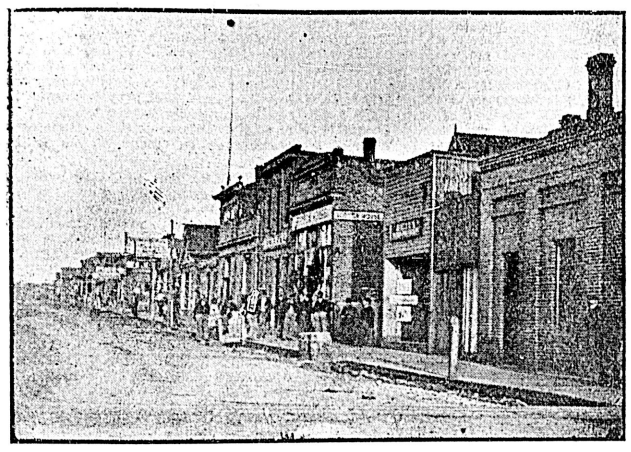
With the world before us and with the broadest knowledge of Go-Carts, we chose the "Whitney" for first place. You may profit by the judgment of a store that deserves your confidence. You will find it easy choosing from our immense selection of

VEHICLES for the LITTLE FOLKS

Some Recollections of Victoria by one who Was There in the 'Sixties.

By Edgar Fawcett.

WHARF STREET from the corner of Fort, looking north to the corner of Yates, the buildings look pretty much the same as now, being all built of brick, with the exception of the wooden one to the south of Sutro's wholesale tobacco warehouse on the corner of Yates and Wharf. This wooden building was a saloon, kept by one who formerly had been a prominent man politically, that is prior to 1859. I think this building can be identified with the "Ship Inn." The two-storey brick block to the south, erected and owned by Senator Macdonald, was occupied by John Wilkie, B.N.A.), Joshua Davies, Judah P. Davies, Richard Roberts, Joseph York, and Thomas Golden. All these prominent Oddfellows, with the exception of James D. Robinson and Joseph York have gone to their rest. The waterfront side of Wharf street from the Hudson's Bay Co.'s store south is a blank until you reach the old cooperage, next to the late customs house. There is an historic oak tree alongside the cooperage, which is said to have been used to tie up the Hudson's Bay Co.'s vessels in the earliest times when wharves were few and far between. Beyond the old customs house was Sayward's wharf and lumber yard, the lumber being brought by schooner and scow from the mill to Victoria. The business had not then attained the proportions that it has today under Joseph Sayward, son of the founder of the business, who now lives in San Francisco.

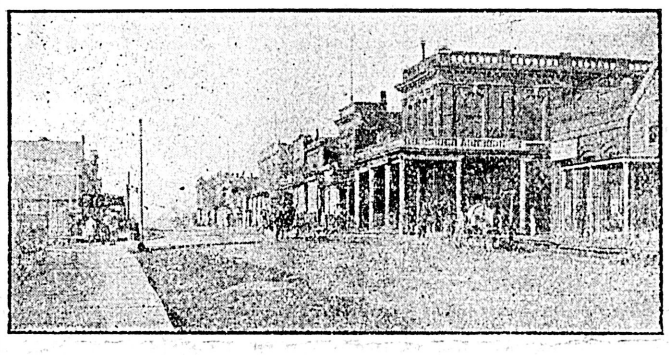


FORT STREET FROM BROWN JUG CORNER EASTWARD.

one of the earliest of [illegible] merchants. The next corner was [illegible] Marvin's hardware store. Mr. Marvin and his son Eddie, who came from the States in 1864, will be well and favorably remembered by old-timers. He resided on Marvin's Hill, at the back of St. Ann's convent. Next comes the building occupied by Henry Nathan, who was afterwards one of the early members in the Commons to represent Victoria City. He was an English-Hebrew, and with his father were prominent men and large property holders in the city, and I have no doubt are so still. He is standing in the front of his office in the photo. I can well remember the day that Henry Nathan and the balance of the Victoria contingent left for Ottawa for the first time. They left on the steamer Prince Alfred from Brodrick's wharf, in the inner harbor, and there was hardly a square foot of room on the wharf to spare the crowd was so great. In fact, half of the town went to see them off, many locking up their business places to do so. In the front of the next store may be seen Thomas Lett Stahtschmidt, who represented the English wholesale firm of Henderson & Barnaby. Next to Mr. S. is James D. Robinson, who was bookkeeper for J. Robertson Stewart & Co., and who is a resident of this city today. Skipping the next two buildings we come to the auction rooms of a well-remembered business man, P. M. Backus, one of the two prominent auctioneers of that time; the other being Jas. A. McCrea, spoken of by my friend Mr. Higgins in one of his intensely interesting stories of early days in Victoria. Both he and Mr. Backus were Americans, as were so many of our business men of that day. Next Mr. Backus is Mr. J. R. Stewart, just mentioned, and on the corner is Mr. Joseph Boscowitz. They stand in front of the building occupied by Thos. C. Nuttall & Co. Mr. Nuttall I remember as the agent of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Co., and who did a large business in the city. Mr. Nuttall is still a resident, although confined to the house through illness. His was a familiar face on the street in those days, being a very energetic business man.

Upstairs in this building was the Oddfellows Hall, where I was initiated into the mysteries of Oddfellowship in 1868. Among the prominent brothers present that evening were John Weiler, Jas. S. Drummond, Jas. D. Robinson, Hinton Guild, James Gillon (manager Bank of

The two-storey wooden building in the middle of the block, between Trounce Alley and Fort street, is the "Hotel de France," kept by P. Manciet, and one of the two principal hotels of that day. Next was McNiff's grotto, Mon's laundry, the Star and Garter, Thos. Wilson & Co., drapers, and further on the two-storey bick building now Hibben & Co., and further on south J. H. Turner & Co. Of course all will recognize the name as that of the Hon. J. H. Turner. The firm occupied the whole of the building up and downstairs, as drapers and carpet warehousemen, and I might state that the late Hy. Brown, Walter Shears, late customs appraiser and Edw. White were on the staff. Next is one of the two meat markets, owned by Thos. Harris, the first Mayor of Victoria. His prominent figure may be seen on the sidewalk looking across the street. With my mind's eye I can see him at the Queen's Birthday celebration on Beacon Hill. The chief event of the year was the races on that day and the Mayor was an enthusiastic horse fancier and a steward of the Jockey club. These celebrations were nothing without Mr. Harris. "The bell rings" (John Butts was bellman) and the portly figure of Mr. Harris on horseback appears. "Now, gentlemen, clear the course," and then there is a general scattering of people outside the rails; and the horses with their gaily dressed jockeys canter past the grand stand, make several false starts, and off they go for the mile heat around the hill and back to the grand stand. Oh, what exciting things those races were! Another prominent figure at these race meetings was John Howard of Esquimalt. The race meetings without Messrs. Harris and Howard would not have been the genuine thing, and, I must not forget to mention Millington, who always rode Mr. Harris' horses at these meetings. I believe he is still in the land of the living. I would we had such Queen's weather as we had then. May was equal to July now for warmth and with beautiful clear skies, they were days worth remembering. Everyone went out for the day and the hill was covered with picnicers. The Navy was represented by bluejackets and marines by the hundred, bands of music, Aunt Sally and the usual other side shows. And lastly, I must not forget the music. The flagships of those days were large three deckers, line of battleships such as the Ganges or Sutley, which would make an ordinary flagship look small. It was understood that the officers being wealthy men subscribed liberally towards a fine band. It was a great treat to hear the Ganges full band as I have heard it in the streets of Victoria preceding a



GOVERNMENT STREET FROM BROWN JUG NORTHWARD.

places of that day. I next recognize the store of the well-known firm of W. & J. Wilson, clothiers and outfitters, which was then conducted by the father and uncle of the present proprietor, Mr. Joseph Wilson. With the exception of the Hudson's Bay Co., Hibben & Co. (then Hibben & Carswell) and Thos. Wilson, the draper, the firm of W. & J. Wilson is so far as I can remember, the longest established in Victoria. I can remember being fitted out there on occasions as a school boy. Their advertisement in the Colonist with their autograph underneath, occupied part of the front page of the paper continuously for years.

IN 1868.

building was called the Literary Institute, and the first I remember of Mr. Redfern was at an entertainment given here for some charity, when he sang that beautiful tenor song from the Bohemian Girl "Then you'll remember Me," and it has been a favorite with me ever since. W. R. Bull, who presided over so many municipal elections and was a very well read man, also took part, giving a reading on Australia and ending up with a recitation.

Crossing the street we come to the "Brown Jug," the same today as then, but kept by Tommy Golden, a well-known character then. In the front is a hydrant with a water cart getting its load for distribution through the city. The water was conveyed in wooden pipes from Spring Ridge and sold by the bucket, which may be seen on the shafts of the cart. Forty of these buckets represented one dollar. Opposite the "Brown Jug" and across the street is a vacant lot, now occupied by the Bank of Commerce. The opposite corner to this is also vacant, but soon after was built the present brick building by J. J. Southgate and Cap Lascelles, R.N., of the gunboat **Boxer**.

This view represents south side of Fort street, from the "Brown Jug" corner east. The wooden building next is a photograph gallery owned by Fred Dally. He with R. Maynard were the only ones in the business at that time, I think. Next is Dr. Powell's residence and surgery; the house is not visible, being set back from the street Alex. McLean's "Scotch House" clothing store is plainly seen. Amongst those standing in front are Mr. Mc Lean, the proprietor, James Fell, who later on was Mayor, Wm. McNiffe of the "Grotto" and Thos. Harris, already mentioned, who is on horseback. Above McLean's is Murray's Scotch bakery, where I have gone often for bread and shortcake. Four doors above is A. & W. Wilson, plumbers and gas fitters, and Tom Wilson may be seen standing on the sidewalk—he is the only one of the brothers not here today. Next is Birmingham House, Kent & Evans, Charles Kent, the city treasurer being senior partner. Across Broad street is John Weiler's upholstery store. Then comes James Fell & Co., grocers; then M. R. Smith & Co., bakers. Above Douglas street there were few or no stores. On the upper corner was D. Babington Ring, an English barrister, who always walked about with a dog-whip in hand and several dogs after him.

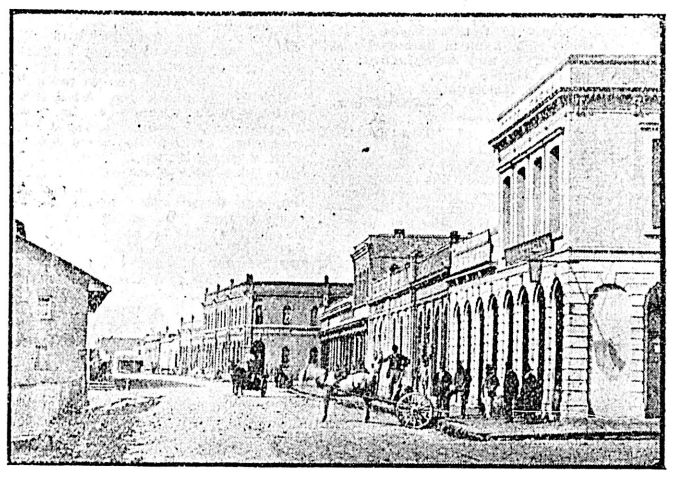
Above the corner lived Dr. Baillie, a cousin of Sir M. B. Begbie, who was afterwards drowned in South America. We come next to the Congregational church, which lived a short life as a church, for Dr. Ash bought it and turned it into a residence, taking down the steeple which may be now seen in the photo. It passed into the hands of Dr. Meredith Jones after Dr. Ash's death. Above this I remember little as to individual houses, but know that they were very scattered.

This view represents Yates street from the corner of Wharf, south side. I have briefly mentioned Sutro's tobacco warehouse, and this is the Yates street side of it. There was a large figure of a Turk with a turban and large pipe as a business sign on the corner of the street. Next to Sutro's is Jos. Boscowitz's, the pioneer dealer in furs, and as may be seen he is not now far from his former place of business. Next door is the firm of Wolf & Morris, that I cannot now remember. The saloon next door was kept by Burns & Dwyer, the latter whom I think still lives on Pandora street. Next door but one is William Dalby's saddlery shop, and he is with us today. Guy Huston the gunsmith occupied the next store. He was the principal gunsmith in the city and his two daughters, both married to prominent men of business, are still residents of the city. Alfred Fellows, iron and hardware merchant, who comes next was the founder of the business of E. G. Prior & Company. "The Fashion Hotel" was kept by John C. Keenan, an American, and was a first-class gambling house and dancing hall. High play was the order here and many a Cariboo miner in the winter months threw away his easily got gold by the hundreds here. Keenan was a prominent fire chief in those days of volunteer firemen. Wells Fargo Express comes next, presided over by Colonel Pendergast and Major Gillingham. On the arrival of a San Francisco steamer there was a rush to Wells Fargo's for letters, and soon after the receipt of the express bags at the office the place would be full to the doors. I might state that it was the custom then for all mail steamers to fire a gun on arrival, either at the mouth of the harbor or inside the harbor itself so that we gathered at the post office and express office soon after. Either Colonel Pendergast or Major Gillingham then mounted a chair and called off the address and the letters were either flipped or passed on to their owners by those nearest the caller, for it seemed as if everybody knew each other. Twenty-five cents was the postage paid in advance. Next door is the telegraph office and Barnard's express. Our old friend Robert McMicking had charge of the telegraph, and maybe the express also, but I have forgotten. Langley & Co., the well-known druggists, I can remember ever since I can remember Victoria. The building is pretty much now as it was then, only larger. Those connected with its early history have passed away, excepting it may be Mr. Pimbury, Mr. A. J. Langley, who died in late years, Mr. Jones, who went into business in Cariboo and died there, and Mr. Pimbury who went to Nanaimo and into business for himself. Between Langley's and the corner of Langley street, was Jay & Bales' seed store. Both these early pioneers have done to their

YATES STREET FROM CORNER WHARF STREET EASTWARD.

rest, although the business is still carried on on Broad street by Mr. Savory.

On the corner is the Fardon building, which in 1859 was occupied by Hibben & Carswell, the beginning of the firm of T. N. Hibben & Co. Mr. Hibben, Mr. Carswell and Mr. Kammerer, the principals, have all gone to their rest, but the firm still lives and flourishes. An incident connected with the junior partner might here be recalled. One summer day Mr. Carswell, who, if I remember right, was one of a picnic party some miles from town who got lost in the woods, and the balance of the party on returning to town without that gentleman a search party was organized and a reward offered by Mr. Hibben for his partner's return. They left next morning and after a long and strict search and as the search party was returning to town to report their want of success whom should they see ahead of them but the lost James Carswell, trudging along on the highroad to town. He was told that they were a search party, sent out to look for him, and that they were glad



WHARF STREET FROM CORNER FORT STREET NORTHWARD.

they found him. "Found me," said Mr. Carswell; "why, I am on my way home," and they then proceeded to town together. When the party reached home Mr. Carswell was told that Mr. Hibben had sent the searchers and had offered a reward for his finding. This Mr. Carswell objected to pay, protesting that they had not found him, but that he had found himself, and was on his way home when they met him. It caused a deal of merriment and was a standing joke for some time. An incident like this would be the talk of the town in those good old days and many visits would be paid to Campbell's corner, kept by John Molowanski, a Russian, to hear if any news had been received of the lost Mr. Carswell.

The first time I remember going to Hibben & Carswell was in 1861, when I went to exchange a prize book I had won at school, and which was imperfectly bound, having several pages out of place. It was then I first saw Mr. Kammerer and he informed me afterwards that he had just then been promoted from porter to assist in the office, and from this dated his rise in the firm to a partnership. Upstairs in this building was the Masonic hall and Fardon's photographic studio. Here is a sample of Mr. Fardon's work on myself. Across the street is Moore & Co., druggists, an old established business of 1859 or '60, the present proprietor's father being the founder of the business. The Bank of British North America next door is so far as I can remember the pioneer bank in Victoria. I assisted in the assaying department for a short time in 1867. The next building is the famed Campbell's corner (The Adelphi). Who of our pioneers do not remember the genial face of Frank Campbell, his corner and all the associations connected with it? When was Frank not at the corner? I should say only when he was eating and sleeping. Morning, noon and until 11 o'clock at night he was on duty. All the births, deaths and marriages were recorded on his intelligence board. All the news of the day, events from abroad and at home all were recorded by Frank. There never lived a better tempered or so good hearted a fellow. Before going home after a lodge or a political meeting the last thing was to call at the "corner" for the last bit of news. It was the meeting place of many who made it their headquarters. Evening after evening for years Frank had his audience. Everyone knew him and to know him was to like him—"requiescat in pace." Across Government street and next to Zelner's drug store I see the sign of J. S. Drummond, stoves and tinware. He was a grand master of Oddfellows, a prominent Mason, a fire chief, an officer of militia and served a term in the city council. Beyond Drummond's I cannot make out any more signs or buildings, even with the magnifying glass, and I have looked long and hard until my eyes ache. A deal might be written of many more of the old streets and their inhabitants, but it might be undertaken by some one else with a better memory and who was older and took a prominent part in affairs of that day.

Mme. Elenora Petrelli, once a world-renowned opera singer, and widow of Prince von Petroff, of Russia, died in an obscure hotel in Chicago, alone and in want save for the charity of strangers. Daughter and heiress of one of the wealthiest Counts of Scandinavia, this wonderful woman lived to see two great fortunes melt away and to have her title of royalty taken from her. Driven by necessity to sing for a living in the royal opera companies of the continent, the singer won her way upward in the profession, until at the Russian court in St. Petersburg she became the wife of Prince von Petroff, a Boyar nobleman. Then began the series of misfortunes which eventually left her adrift as a poor teacher of music in Chicago at the age of 87 years.

The British Women's Immigration society is endeavoring to raise £2,000 to send 300 women to Canadian factories.

Stories of Popular Songs.

By J. Cuthbert Hadden.

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II.—"HOME, SWEET HOME."

"HOME, Sweet Home," as a popular lyric has it, was "the song that reached my heart." I do not know any other song that is likely to reach the heart sooner. It must have been written, you would say, by a man who had himself a very happy home. But that is just the very curious thing about it. The author of "Home, Sweet Home" had practically no home.

It is a romantic story, not without a touch of tragedy too. We have become used to the poet writing with success of that which he has not himself experienced. We know that Dibdin composed the finest sea song in the language while having next to no personal acquaintance with the sea. Thomson wrote the best part of his "Winter" beneath the blankets; Collins penned his "Ode to the Sun" by the light of a farthing candle; Tennyson conceived his "Break, Break, Break," in a Lincolnshire lane, and——. But really there is no end to this tale of poetic vagary; and, after all, I only want to shew that the author of "Home, Sweet Home" was in no way singular when he came to write of the domestic hearth of which he himself knew so little.

In no way singular, but only "more so." For John Howard Payne was all but a homeless man. Nothing better than a boarding house sheltered his restless frame, nor did he know any sweet more wholesome than the bitter sweet of unsettled bachelorhoood. In that connection one might recall the words of Lord Lytton when speaking of the wonderful thing we term Home. "Man," he says, "may have a splendid palace, a comfortable lodging, nay, even a pleasant house; but man has no home where the home has no mistress."

Well, the author of "Home, Sweet Home" had not even the comfortable lodging, let alone the pleasant house. Not so long ago there was a letter of his printed in the Boston Journal referring to a certain period of his life when he was preparing to flee the country and his creditors. From this letter we gather that he was in the direst poverty, and desperate circumstances altogether. "I have suffered somewhat from rheumatic attacks," he writes, "in consequence of occupying a comfortless room that had been long unlived in and unaired." It was in this room, "with only bed and a stove, an old washstand, and two old chairs, each of a different sort," that he contracted the illness which ended in his death a few months later. Yet this was he who wrote of "Home, Sweet Home" in language that touched a chord in the breast of the whole English-speaking race, and rendered his name immortal.

But let us hear his story a little more fully. John Howard Payne was a native of New York, where he was born in 1792. He showed an early predilection for the stage, and if he had not written "Home, Sweet Home" he would still have enjoyed some fame as the first native American "Hamlet." He played the part of the Dane at New York when he was only seventeen. Master Betty, the "boy Hamlet," was creating a great furore about that time, and it was Payne's idea to set up as a rival. He drew enormous crowds, and put money in his purse—for a time. But it was only for a time. He came to England and tried his luck in the triple character of actor, manager, and writer or adapter of plays. He lost money and was imprisoned for his debts; but he contrived to purchase his liberty by a successful translation, and after playing "Richard III." for a few nights he said farewell to the stage.

Soon after this he drifted to Paris. Presently he found himself without a penny in his pocket. It occurred to him to try another play. He wrote, in fact, several plays. These he sent to Charles Kemble, the theatrical star of the day. Among the lot was the libretto of an opera entitled "Clari; or, the Maid of Milan." If, said Payne, Kemble would give him £50 for this libretto he would get Sir Henry Bishop to write the music for it. Kemble sent the money; Bishop wrote the music; and "Clari" was brought out at Convent Garden in 1823, to take the town by storm in a few days. One song in the opera had captivated every man, woman, and child who heard it, and that song was—"Home, Sweet Home."

And here we must give credit to the composer. When Newman was complimented on the popularity of his "Lead, Kindly Light" he remarked: "Ah, yes, but the tune is by Dykes." He meant to say that if it had not been for Dyke's tune "Lead, Kindly Light" would not have enjoyed its great vogue. Something of the same kind may be said in regard to "Home, Sweet Home." If there had been no Henry Bishop, Payne's words might never have "caught on." Bishop declared that he would be content to rest his fame on the melody. And yet, strange to say, he had to prove his claim to it in a court of law. That, too, is a strange story. I had the details of it from the late Dr. Charles Mackay, the author of "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," who got the account from Bishop himself.

According to this account, Bishop, at the time when he was engaged on Payne's libretto, was commissioned by a London publishing firm to edit a collection of the national melodies of all countries. In the course of his labors he found that he had no Sicilian air, and as a "Sicilian melody" had been announced in the prospectus Sir Henry decided to make one. This he did, and it was the air of "Home, Sweet Home." When the melody sprung into popularity several music publishers, believing it to be really Sicilian, and therefore copyright, re-issued it in cheap form. The outcome of this was a series of actions for piracy and breach of copyright against the publishers who were implicated. When the case came up for trial Bishop was called as a witness, and deposed on oath that he was the composer.

It is said that when Payne heard the air which Bishop proposed to set to his homely little poem he offered to write, and in fact did write, a new set of verses for it. There is certainly little romance in them, and they were evidently written merely as a joke. Look at them:

"Through various kinds of places I'm
often forced to roam;
But though they're often dismal they're
not so bad as home.
For duns sit on my staircase, and duns
sit in my hall—
In fact they haunt my house so, I have
no home at all!
Home! Home! I won't go home.
Oh, no! however humble, there's no
place like my home!

The postman never raps but a cunning
note to bring;
Each single knock's a bailiff, and a writ
comes with each ring.
I dare not go home now, but some day
I mean to call
To see if all those duns are still sitting
in the hall.
Home! home! I won't go home!
Oh, no! however humble, there's no
place like my home!"

There is certainly very little romance in that, but the one version assuredly accords better with the author's personal experience than the other. The lucky thing for Payne was that he could "dodge" the duns and leave them sitting in the hall!

There is a further story about "Home, Sweet Home." Payne's biographer says the song was written for a Miss Mary Harden, who died at Athens, U.S., in 1887. Miss Harden was the daughter of General Harden, of Savannah. While still quiet young (she was born in 1808) her father was appointed Commissioner to treat with the Cherokee Indians, and Payne, who was one of his assistants, met her, and conceived a passionate attachment for her. It was not returned, however, as "the lady was not of a romantic disposition." On the death of General Harden it was found that his affairs were embarrassed, and much of his property lost. His daughter at once set to work to earn her own living by her knowledge of French, gaining employment in the foreign correspondence department at Washington. She was able to buy back much of the lost property, and left an estate worth £5,000. It was stated at the time of Miss Marden's death that the original MS. of "Home, Sweet Home" was buried with her by her own request, as it was interlined with loving expressions which she "did not wish should be made public." The poetic imagination has clearly been at work upon this story, but I have no means of proving its authenticity.

Payne was certainly unfortunate in his love affairs. In 1835 he formed the acquaintance of a daughter of Judge Goode, of Montgomery. An autograph album belonging to the lady contains the following lines in Payne's handwriting, and over his signature:

"Lady, your name, if understood,
Explains your nature to a letter;
And may you never change from Goode,
Unless, if possible, to better."

On the next page of the album is a response written by Mirabeau, president of the Lone Star Republic. Perhaps he was Payne's rival. In any case this is what he wrote:

"I am content with being Goode,
To aim at better would be vain;
But if I do, 'tis understood,
Whate'er the cause—it is not Payne."

Poor Payne! Perhaps if he had married Miss Goode he might really have experienced some of the domestic delights of which he has sung so sweetly. Perhaps not! Marriage is such a lottery!

There is little more to tell of the life-story of John Howard Payne. He had, in the course of his career, wandered far from "home"; and when the end came, in 1852, he was filling the post of American Consul at Tunis. There he was laid to rest; but his countrymen, rightly considering that one who, while he lived, had, in his one great popular song, shewn so deep an affection for home, should not have his place of final repose in a foreign land, but his remains exhumed in the spring of 1883, and all that was mortal of Howard Payne was consigned to American soil. He rests, after life's fitful fever, in the cemetery of Oak Hill, near Washington.

(Next article of this series: "Auld Lang Syne."

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Captain John,

Or the Passing of a Race.

By D. W. H.

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Ye whose hearts are fresh and simple,
Who have faith in God and Nature,
Who believe that in all ages
Every human heart is human,
That in even savage bosoms
There are longings, yearnings, strivings
For the good they comprehend not,
That the feeble hands and helpless,
Groping blindly in that darkness
Touch God's right hand in that darkness
And are lifted up and strengthened:
Listen to this simple story,
To the song of Hiawatha.

—Longfellow.

IN my chronicle of "The Haunted Man" which appeared last Sunday I did not claim for John George Taylor the virtues, the perspicacity and the shrewdness of a Sherlock Holmes. I did not say that he could trace a criminal through the devious windings of a wicked career and, taking a piece of twine or a yard of thread, or a footprint, or a thumbprint on a door-post as a clue, bring him to justice at last. No, Taylor was not a Sherlock Holmes. For the matter of that there was never a Sherlock Holmes in real life. The character we know and admire by that name never existed. He was a fancy creation, born of the fertile brain of Sir Conon Doyle,, the great novelist. All his fine work was imaginary and unreal and much of it was impossible. Sir Conon Doyle is Sherlock Holmes and an amazingly clever detective he makes—in imagination. Our local detective was a living, breathing reality. He did his work here in the full sight of all. His methods were not always clean and the ends he aimed at were not always creditable nor were they conceived in the public interest, but he was a shrewd, calculating, observing and brave person who could read a man as others read a book and who generally turned the information he gathered to the best account for himself. By the exercise of these faculties he accumulated a snug little fortune and for the last ten years of his life, as age crept upon him, he was enabled to live in comfort and luxury and when he died, as I stated last week, he did not forget the orphans.

"Captain John" was an Indian chief. He was King of the Hydahs, then the most powerful of all the Northern Coast tribes. At one time it was estimated by the Hudson Bay Company officials that "Captain John" had 3,000 warriors under his command. When I first saw him he was about 40 years of age and above the average height of an Indian. His sallow face was surrounded by luxuriant black whiskers and his upper lip was adorned by a sweeping black moustache. His stature and his light complexion and the hirsute appendages gave rise to the impression that he was the son of a Russian and an Indian woman. Perhaps he was, but his origin was shrouded in doubt. It was a fact that when a youth he was taken to St. Petersburg in one of the Russian trading ships and that he remained there two years. Afterwards he was turned loose in London and contrived to get back to the Coast in one of the Hudson Bay Company's ships. How he became chief of the Hydahs I never heard. He always claimed to have been born in Alaska. He could read and write English a little and his language was a puzzling maze of Russian, English, Chinook and Indian. With the aid of pantomimic gestures and broken language he managed to make himself well understood. He was always well clad in fine cloth and winter and summer wore a long blue military overcoat. His head was crowned with a blue cloth cap around which was wound a heavy band of gold lace. When accosted by strangers his invariable custom was to point to his cap with his forefinger and exclaim, "Me big Chief," and then stalk away with an air of gloomy grandeur intended to impress the visitors with his importance. There was much that was absurd about "Captain John's" appearance but taken for all in all, he was the finest specimen of the Indian I ever met. He ruled his subjects arbitrarily and it was death or severe punishment to any member of the tribe who might disobey his orders. The Hudson Bay officials knew how to manage and control the native tribes and they gave John to understand that they depended upon him to maintain order amongst his clansmen. It is possible that he was in the Company's pay; but one thing is certain, to Captain John the whites who came here during the first rush for gold were indebted for their immunity from harm. The entire water front on the west side of the harbor, at the time of which I write, was occupied by Indians—mostly Hydah and Stickeens from far up the coast.

On one occasion, in the summer of 1860, the Hydah youths became very restless. They had imbibed "hiyou" whiskey and wanted to fight the whites. John told them they were fools—that the whites would drive them off the face of the earth. "But," said he, "if you must fight, why not attack the Stickeens?" The Stickeens were a rival tribe that had erected their huts on the harbor-front not far from where the E. & N. swing bridge now spans Victoria harbor. So that evening a drunken Hydah, observing a little Stickeen boy pass along the road, attacked him with a knife and nearly severed the child's head from his body. Upon the discovery of the corpse the war-drums were beaten, the natives daubed their faces with war paint and the women began to sing the weird songs that always pressaged an outbreak of hostilities.

The hostile tribes entrenched themselves on rocky points that overlook a small cove on the west side of the harbor above the railway bridge. Take a horseshoe and the two ends will represent the spots chosen by the tribes for their respective fortifications and the space between will represent the cove. The natives dug pits and felled trees from the shelter of which they peppered away at each other through the interstices of the logs. For a few days the authorities did nothing to quell the miniature war and although several of the belligerents were wounded none were killed, so far as was known. The third day of the conflict was Sunday and in the afternoon in company with several other foolish young fellows I walked over to the Hydah "fort" to see Captain John. We watched our opportunity and by keeping well behind the standing timber that then thickly covered the reserve and dodging from tree to tree we managed to reach the Captain's quarters without injury. We found the Chieftain and about a dozen of his warriors in the pit busily engaged in watching for opportunities to shoot their enemies who were similarly employed. Every little while the sharp crack of a musket or rifle would be heard and then a bullet would bury itself with a loud "ping!" in the earth or the logs that formed the breastwork. While there was really no danger if one kept within the "fort" the passage through the trees was hazardous. The Captain chided us for coming, but he was anxious to know what the papers said about the fight and I told him, much to his satisfaction, that they reported that he was getting the better of the Stickeens. He was very grave and serious in his demeanor and seemed to feel that a great responsibility rested upon him. We waited until sundown before leaving the shelter of the logs and on our way back we encountered two men who were supporting a third. The latter appeared to be in pain for he was moaning piteously.

"What is the matter?" was asked.

"One of those Stickeen bullets has gone through his leg," was the reply, "and we're helping him to town.."

One of the party had had a little experience with wounds, so he wrapped a handkerchief about the leg above the spot from which the blood oozed and with a piece of wood made a sort of tourniquet and drew the handkerchief so tightly that the blood soon ceased to flow and we managed to get him to the hospital that then stood on the present site of the Marine hospital. The next day Drs. Helmcken and Trimble amputated the shattered leg above the knee and the last time I saw the unfortunate man he was limping about on one leg and a crutch.

The police department were stirred to action by this untoward event and the constable, headed by Mr. Pemberton, police magistrate, and with a reserve force of heavily armed marines from H.M.S. Hecate, proceeded to the spot, destroyed the fortifications and arrested the principal men. Among those seized was Captain John. The leaders were soundly lectured, cautioned not to repeat their conduct and sent back to their respective camps.

For some time peace reigned at the reserve. I have always believed that it would never have been broken at all had it not been for the unlimited quantity of strong drink with which the natives were supplied. The so-called whiskey was the vilest stuff that the ingenuity of wicked-minded and avaricious white men ever concocted. What it was composed of was known only to the concoctors. I was told that it was made of alcohol diluted with water toned up with an extract of red pepper and colored so as to resemble the real thing. It was conveyed to the reserve under cover of night by boatloads. What the Indian wanted was something hot—something that would burn holes through his unaccustomed stomach and never stop burning holes until it had reached his heels. Quality was not considered. The rotgut must be cheap as well as pungent, and those two elements being present the sale was rapid and profitable. An Indian's love of strong drink is so keen that he will sell his wife or his children into worse than slavery to obtain the money to buy it. No sacrifice is too great, no price too high to gratify his appetite for the inebriating bowl. One of these so-called importing wholesale liquor establishments was the headquarters, the manufactory where most of the vile liquid was made and sold by a bottle or a thousand gallons at a time. The chief depot for this illicit traffic was on Johnson street, near its foot, where the first bridge ever built in the Colony then crossed the harbor. The building was a two-story frame. It fronted on Johnson street and its rear rested on supports cleverly designed so as to project over a little cove into which the tide ebbed and flowed and where canoes, sloops and schooners seeking cargoes of liquor would run in after dark and load up and whence they would run across to the Indian reserve or put to sea as the consignee desired. Several large fortunes were made from this awful traffic; but I heard and believed that the parties either lost the money so acquired, or if they kept it that they never enjoyed its use. How true it is that money acquired in a vile way carries its own curse with it!

Did the police know that this infamous business was being carried on under their eyes and noses? the reader will ask. The answer is that they were well aware of the methods by which the Indians were being cleared off the face of the earth. The keen detective instinct of Taylor had long known that the warehouse on Johnson street was really a distillery of illicit liquor. He knew that the hot stuff for which a dollar a bottle was paid by the Indians did not cost the maker ten cents. The maker and seller could well afford to cut the profits in two and still realize handsomely. Taylor was not alone in the secret. There were Supt. Smith and Sergt. Blake to be propitiated and doubtless they were taken care of. But Taylor was the brains of the constabulary. He made money hand-over-fist, but while the others spent their shares he saved his. For the makers and dealers to refuse to divide meant exposure and ruin for men who went to church regularly or occupied a good position in society. Did they divide? It cannot be said with any certainty that they did; but it was a notorious fact that this particular firm was never disturbed. None who bought liquor of the Johnson street "importer" was ever molested. They were immune and justice was not alone blind—she was so deaf that she could not hear the plaintive cries of the wretched victims of man's greed and rapacity as they rent the night air and seemed to call down heaven's vengeance upon their poisoners. This is no fancy sketch. There are men and women now living who can recall the awful scenes of debauchery, outrage and death that were enacted on the reserve and all along the Island and Mainland coasts because fire-water was ladled out to the savages in unlimited quantities. Is it any wonder that the grave-digger found frequent employment at all the Indian reserves and that sometimes now when a posthole or a cellar is dug the bones of the wretched people who perished before the withering blast of the illegal liquor traffic are turned up?

In a few weeks the lesson inculcated by the officials faded from the Indian mind and Captain John's drunken wards grew pugnacious and dangerous again. Captain John, who had been formerly noted for his sobriety, yielded at last to temptation and became an imbiber of the Johnson street liquid. It was even said that for a money consideration he connived at the sale of spirits to his tribe and soon pandemonium reigned supreme all over the reserve. Outrages multiplied and deaths became more frequent. A man or woman perfectly well in the morning filled up with liquor in the afternoon and by nightfall was carried dead from his or her lodge. The craving spread to children. Boys and girls of tender age, following the examples of their elders, drank the "liquid damnation" and died, sometimes with the bottle to their lips. A negro named Jasper walked past the Hydah reserve one afternoon and a drunken boy stabbed him to death. The boy was hanged on Bastion Square. How piteously he sobbed as he ascended the scaffold! A number of Indians witnessed the execution. They were told it was intended as an example and a warning to them to do no murder. What a hideous mockery! If the officers of the law had not allowed the liquor to be sold there would have been no murder and a man visiting the villages would have been as secure from harm as if he were in the streets of Victoria.. A gambler named Bennett who visited the reserve was set upon by natives and in self-defence shot and killed one of his assailants. A Royal Marine strolling along the public road one evening was attacked by Hydahs and his head nearly cut from his body. A peaceful citizen crossing a lot from Pandora to Johnson street after dark was killed and robbed by intoxicated natives. King Freezy, monarch of the Saanich tribe, in a fit of drunken jealousy, decapitated one of his wives and soon afterwards was upset while in his canoe and drowned. A canoe with three Indians was capsized in the harbor and all were drowned. H.M. Gunboat Forward, Captain Lasselles, proceeded to Cowichan to quell an Indian outbreak. The vessel was fired upon and one of the sailors killed. A terrible punishment was inflicted upon the savages. Their village was blown to pieces and numbers of them killed by the ship's guns. A British bark was wrecked near Clayoquot on the West coast of the island. The officers and crew got safely ashore but were afterwards murdered by the Indians who were headed by a drunken chief. All along the coast the horrid traffic went on unchecked. Sloops, canoes and schooners, laden at Victoria, touched at all the villages and sold the Indians liquor which was dignified by the name of "Tanglefoot." The Indians died like flies in the winter and soon tribes that numbered thousands were reduced to a few score. The scenes enacted were too awful to be told here. I might continue to cite tragedy after tragedy which resulted directly from the sale of liquor to the poor Red man by white men who worked under the actual protection of the constabulary; but the instances I have given will suffice to show the condition of things that prevailed in and about this Christian town, beneath the shadow of church spires and within earshot and stone's throw of the peaceful and happy homes of pioneer settlers.

Affairs went from bad to worse. Men's lives were not considered safe when the inflammable bowl flowed at the reserve and Captain John was fast becoming a besotted, quarrelsome creature in place of the fine-looking and dignified man he was formerly, when an event occurred which put an end to his career, although it did not stop the sale of liquor to Indians. That went on just the same and was continued until the powerful tribes domiciled here were reduced to mere remnants, and all that was noble and good in the survivors had been burned out.

One day a small schooner called the Royal Charlie, sailing out of the harbor, was treated to a volley of musket balls fired from the Hydah village. Several shots entered the hull and the schooner returned to the wharf. Officers Taylor and others were sent to the village. They arrested Captain John and a subchief and brought them to the police barrack. Preparatory to being placed in the cells they were being searched when John drew a knife and made several thrusts at Taylor who promptly shot him dead. The Chief's brother also drew a knife and tried to cut another constable. He, too, was shot down and died instantly. Half an hour later I saw both men lying where they had fallen. Captain John's face was covered with his lace-bound cap—the cap of which he was so proud—and his body was covered by his navy-blue overcoat. I raised the cap and gazed long at the features which were placid and peaceful in death. Something of the old-time nobleness lingered there and his coal-black eyes, which were still open, seemed to gaze sadly, if not reproachfully, into mine. As I replaced the cap these words from Wolfe's great poem occurred to me:

"He lay like a warrior taking his rest,
With his martial cloak around him."

Many years after the warehouse showed signs of decreptitude and was torn down when there was laid bare a number of trap-doors through which were lowered into vessels that lay in the cove the cases of liquor intended for consumption by the wretched natives. The sufferings of the tribes encamped near Victoria have never been fully described. They cannot be. It is beyond the power of the ablest pen-painter to convey to the understanding of readers of the present day a graphic description of the misery and woe that followed in the trail of the Indian whiskey-seller. No more horrid scenes were enacted anywhere on this round globe than were enacted on the Victoria harbor reserve. A perfect carnival of crime with which the authorities would not or could not cope went on for years; but let a drunken Indian commit an offence and he was quickly punished by the strong arm of the law. No mercy was shown him. As I look back and in memory contemplate the awful condition of the natives at that time I can almost fancy that I hear the poor creatures as they appeal for vengeance to the Most High exclaim:

"I know that Thou wilt not slight my call
For Thou dost mark the sparrow's fall."

ANOTHER "NATURE" BOOK.

"Wild Brutes I Have Saw," by Bridget Seton-Clancy. This charming group of essays (says the reviewer of the Milwaukee Sentinel) has about it the odor of the backwoods to a remarkable degree.

The author explains, in the preface, that her early life was spent in the wilds of Northern Minnesota, where she associated almost entirely with wild animals. She says: "Many times I used to get under a tree for hours to a time, watching for to get a shot at a rabbit. I could shoot good with a rifle, and have often saw men who were worse shots than I be. When the other girls were wasting their time going to district school, I would be walking through the woods, watching the wild beasts playing in the trees and on the grass, and learning something every minute. I seen lots of funny incidents, which I will try and mention in this here book."

A QUEER LIBEL CASE.

In a recent novel, George Ohnet called one of the products which his principal character placed on the market "Abrictonine." He was not aware at the time that a liquor of that name actually existed, but its manufacturer promptly brought an action for damages. The civil tribunal of the Seine gave its dicision against the novelist. While it exonerated M. Ohnet from malicious intent, it held that ignorance was no excuse, and that it was the duty of writers to satisfy themselves that products to which they intended to refer did not exist. In this case, added the court, M. Ohnet could easily have consulted the Register of Trade Marks. Consequently the court ordered passages objected to to be erased from the book, under a penalty of ten francs a copy, while the plaintiff was awarded five hundred francs damages, and the right to have the judgment inserted in two newspapers.

"So you don't think Solomon was wise?"

"Haven't I his matrimonial record to the contrary?"—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Radio-Activity—Consumption—Palladium—Reduction by Electricity—Influence of Alcohol—Leather Railway Ties—Smokeless Boiler, Etc.

Discovered seven years ago, radio-activity is now declared by Dr. Frederick Soddy to have reached the stage of an independent science, quite distinct from chemistry and physics. Explaining the property, Prof. Rutherford and this author regard the radio-elements as slowly disintegrating, the change being marked by the expulsion of rays, and the disintegration proceeding the leaps through several stages. The energy given out, enormous compared with that involved in any previously known change, is derived from the stores of internal energy of the changing atom. This view is looked upon as a safe working hypothesis, and it does not in any way upset the atomic theory of chemistry.

* * *

A common notion concerning rabies is that it is most prevalent in "dog days." Dr. Dawbarn cites statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture as showing that 14,066 cases were thus distributed by months: January, 943; February, 1,045; March, 960; April, 1,323; May, 1,419; June, 1,467; July, 1,435; August, 1,294; September, 1,145; October, 965; November, 933; December, 1,137.

* * *

An English medical man points out that in the last ten years consumption has increased in countries where economic conditions have become worse, as in Ireland, but decreased where the conditions have improved. Not only must infection be destroyed, but it is to be remembered that environment, light, pure air, good food, contentment and happiness are potent preventive agents.

* * *

A British naturalist suggests that the destruction of animal life by heavy rains has received too little attention. The mortality among insects and all small animals is certainly very great.

* * *

Silver gives the best known reflecting surface, but mirrors made from it soon tarnish near the electric arc—probably through the action of ozone. A metal that can be safely exposed to such action is the rare and expensive palladium, which has nearly the same whiteness as silver. In a recently-described German process, concave mirrors are made by giving a convex glass mould a thin coating of silver, then a thicker one of copper, after which the metal is separated from the glass by heating, and the silver surface is given a thin film of palladium by an electrolytic method. This light reflecting surface is unsurpassed, and is not liable to become dim.

* * *

Reduction by electricity of an aneurism or dilatation of the aorta, the main artery of the body, has been attempted in nine recorded cases, but only three of the patients survived. In a recent successful attempt, the galvanic current was applied to a Philadelphia man for one hour, reducing an aneurism that extended three inches above the base of the breast bone and was three and one-half inches wide. Dr. James Brien, of Essex, Ont., has saved a child's life by electricity, the infant being born apparently dead, and the current being applied after fifteen minutes. In fifteen minutes more signs of returning life appeared, pulsation of the heart and breathing being normal ten minutes later.

* * *

Considering the possible influence of alcohol upon human evolution, Dr. Harry Campbell assumes that such civilizations as those of Babylon and Egypt may date back 30,000 years and that agriculture by migratory tribes may extend back 30,000 years more, but concludes that the use of alcohol as a beverage has not been known more than 10,000 years. He finds no reason to believe that, as was suggested some years ago, the discovery of fermented liquor gave the first civilizing quickening to the brain of ape-man.

* * *

Leather railway ties are made by grinding scrap leather very fine, subjecting to a refining process, and compressing to different grades of hardness in a moulding machine.

* * *

The smokeless boiler of Sir John Primrose, of Glasgow, is claimed to be revolutionary in several ways. It depends upon a separate water-jacketed chamber, in which combustion takes place, and the only gaseous products of combustion impinge on the fire or water-tube steam-raising surfaces. The air and fuel are fed together, no unconsumed gas escaping from the furnace, while no smoke or carbonic acid comes from the chimney or funnel. Great economy in fuel and efficiency in steam are effected, and experiments on a marine boiler indicate that the new system will give a ship its present power with half the present boiler-room space and boiler-room weight.

* * *

The beer-poisoning epidemic of Manchester, Eng., has been the subject of a prolonged government investigation. A final report shows that there were 6,000 cases of poisoning, with which more than 100 known deaths, and that the arsenic was introduced into the beer by sugar or glucose that had been contaminated by the sulphuric acid used in its manufacture. Poisoning in other localities has been traced to the contamination of malt by the use of arsenical gas-coke in drying. Various foods are liable to contain arsenic, including golden syrup and treacle, substances containing glucose, various extracts of malt, prepared and infant foods, and yeast cakes.

* * *

In a late experiment in Switzerland, a Scotch boiler was found to be 159 deg. C hotter at the upper part than at the lower part, and the temperatures changed but slightly after two hourse. As this peculiarity is a chief objection to this form of generator, a test of other boilers is desired.

* * *

The saltness of the Dead sea is attributed by Mr. W. Akroyd in considerable degree to air-borne salt from the Mediterranean.

* * *

Settlement of the tropics by Europeans is pronounced impracticable by F. Haeppe, an eminent authority, who adds that only the strongest become acclimatized, and they soon degenerate.

* * *

Electric incandescent lamps have been supposed to be perfectly safe in surgical operations, but a recent explosion of ether vapor was traced to the spark made at contact in turning on the light.

Artificial phosphate, claimed to be superior as a fertilizer to the natural, is now made at Madgeburg, Germany. The process, that of Herr Wolters, consists of melting in a revermeratory furnace a mixture of 100 parts of coarsely crushed phosphorite, 70 parts of acid sulphate of soda, 20 parts of carbonate of lime, 22 parts of sand and six parts of cinders. The melted mass is poured into water, dried, and crushed to fineness.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY IS PLEASANT TO TAKE.

The finest quality of granulated loaf sugar is used in the manufacture of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and the roots used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to maple syrup, making it quite pleasant to take. Mr. W. L. Roderick, of Poolesville, Md., in speaking of this remedy says: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy with my children for several years and can truthfully say it is the best preparation of the kind I know of. The children like to take it and it has no injurious after effect." For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time. 8c

THE MOVEMENT TOWARDS PEACE.

By Frederic Passy

Member of the Institute of France.

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"NOTHING is new under the sun," said the author of "Ecclesiastes. And his saying is truer than it may seem.

We marvel at some of the discoveries and inventions of our time. Of these there is hardly one which was not desired, foreseen, or ever attempted in earlier epochs. John Caius and Papin, the French physicist, knew the power of steam and attempted to utilize it; Rabelais, in his "L'Ile Sonnante" shows that he understood the storage and recovery of sounds. Eastern fairy tales, full as they are of exaggerations and impossibilities, have given glimpses of the microphone, which enables one to hear the slightest noise at a long distance; and of magnetic power, attracting very heavy substances; whilst several early scientists dreamed of, and attempted to realize, the wonder of air navigation, still in an imperfect though progressive stage.

The mind, as the English poet has said, sees the advance facts which do not yet exist, and in the grooves traced by the present, the future is already working. But the nature of each individual case determines progress, and it is not sufficient that a thing should be in itself merely possible and desirable, it is necessary that the actual circumstances, the nature of the expedients, its characteristics, especially the general advance of thought, should permit of its effective realization.

PROGRESS AND PEACE.

If this be true of material progress, how much more so is it of moral progress! Not only did the clear-sighted and generous men see and proclaim the crime of slavery; science, in multiplying mechanical aids to labor, caused slave work to become less valuable; whilst the development of the principles of justice and equality, in arousing opposition to the infamous institution of slavery, prepared the way for its abolition.

The same thing applies with regard to peace and the condemnation of war. We appeared, half a century or less ago, idle dreamers when we spoke of international justice and of arbitration. We were not the first to do it. Emeric of the Cross, in the reign of Louis XIII., said something very similar to what we are, in plainer language, asserting today. The Abbot of St. Peter, in Louis XIV.'s reign and Fenelon, arraigned war and the spirit of conquest as forcefully as the most eloquent men of our day have done.. Kant, at the end of the sixteenth century, and Bentham, about the same time, formulated a detailed and workable scheme of international jurisdiction. But the hour had not yet come. The interests of the nations, in reality the same, appeared to be antagonistic. War, limited in its consequences as in its theatre, did not visibly affect the whole of the nations, it seemed to be merely a local evil, from which individual peoples only had to suffer. The slowness and difficulty of inter-communication kept men strangers, and consequently indifferent or full of enmity one to the other. The mass of humanity, ignorant, bowed down under absolutism, deprived of all influence upon the conduct of governments, and unconscious of its real power, bore the scourge of war without a murmur, and passively submitted to its "necessity." But things have entirely changed. Distance, thanks to steam and electricity, means less than it ever did even where the farthest points of the globe are concerned; commerce, following the increased facilities for communication, has developed; and men, like produce, are found everywhere.

THE INFLUENCE OF TRADE.

The nations, having entered upon close trade relations—now realize the community of their interests. Even ideas have been modified as they have been interchanged, and, below radical and in part inextinguishable racial differences, a common opinion and conscience has been formed. The pressure of war has become universal at the same time as it has increased with the perfecting of the instruments of wholesale murder; and even the most sincere and respected neutrality has not preserved districts which had sought the benefits of peace, from the consequences of distant wars, or the expense of a standing army. Lastly, the people, who formerly had no voice in the matter, of and who did not comprehend what the appetite the ogre of war cost them in substance and blood, have become masters of their destiny, and are beginning to understand that it lies with them to put an end to the policy of destruction of which they have to pay the cost, in order to substitute for it a policy of production profitable to all. And in the interval (a long interval certainly, if one measures it by the suffering which peoples who are victims of the scourge have still to endure, but a short period if it be compared with the silence of past centuries) of scarcely a hundred years ending with the close of the 19th century, the condition of the world, in those things which concern international relations, has changed to this extent: that we can now state that war as a right has been almost universally proscribed, and that the tendency is to treat it as an exceptional agent only.

How has this change been accomplished? By what steps has the comparatively insignificant and unpopular propaganda of the "dreamers" who dared to condemn war become a movement exercising greater power every day between country and country, continent and continent, so that the establishment of a regime of settled peace is already, at this hour, more than a scheme?

It was in North America just after the bloody period of the Napoleonic wars, from which they had not suffered in a material sense, although their hearts had been cruelly wounded, that the Quakers (who have so largely contributed to spread the respect for liberty along with respect for life) founded the first of what can properly be called "Peace Societies." Some of these original and obscure pioneers (as, for instance, Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith) whose work for a very long time appeared to be fruitless, but to whom is largely due that which has since been accomplished, exercised a powerful influence upon Europe itself.

PEACE SOCIETIES INAUGURATED.

There were Quakers in England as well as in America, and at the suggestion of their brethren beyond the seas, they were not long in founding Peace Societies among themselves, which being so much nearer the heart of Europe were not altogther ignored. In 1842, aided by the great orator, John Bright, by Cobden and other well-known Englishmen, the Peace Society of London (presided over by one of the Peases and having Henry Richard as secretary for many years) summoned a congress to which a number of Continental delegates came, and in which they took part. A second congress was held in the following year at Brussels; another, memorable in everyone's mind, was held in Paris in 1849, under the presidency of Victor Hugo; and a fourth gathered at Frankfort, in 1850.

But from this moment progress ceased. During the first fifteen years of that emperor who had said: "The Empire, it is peace," and who in 1863 in vain invited his fellow sovereigns to a congress which might have changed the future of Europe, nothing took place to encourage the hopes of a few peace lovers.

One fact, however, due to the Peace Society of London, was significant. The conference of Paris in 1856, after the Crimean war, had, in its procotol, stipulated that in the future "as far as circumstances should admit of it," the contracting Powers, with those that should thereafter adhere to them, should not have recourse to arms before seeking the good offices of a friendly Power. This clause, insufficient as it was, formed, according to Mr. Gladstone's own words, the first official condemnation of war. Eleven years later (in 1867) as the result of the protests, in which I myself had the honor to take part, it was the privilege of Queen Victoria's government to spare Europe a war which was on the eve of breaking out, by settling the Luxumburg difficulty—now long forgotten.

It was at this point that a European Peace propaganda began; and even since then (in spite of the cruel fate which brought the war of 1870, or perhaps in virtue of that hard lesson which was not as completely lost as other lessons had been) the movement has increased in importance.

In 1878, during the Paris exposition, a Universal Congress, attended by representatives of all the European nations, was again called in spite of the sad memories of the "terrible year." But it is really from 1899 that the regular organization of a party committed to the advancement of International peace dates. In that year, at Paris, when another International Exhibition was being held, it was decided that every year in one of the great cities of the civilized world, a Peace Congress should be solemnly held. And the two following years—at Rome and Berne—there came into being (in order to prepare for these Congresses and to maintain a consecutive Peace propaganda) the International Bureau of Berne, which has become the centre of the Peace Societies of the world. It was also at Paris, at the same time, that members of the different European Parliaments first met together, and that they arranged to meet again annually in the form of Parlimentary Union, with a Bureau and a permanent executive whose seat is at Berne.

And now, from all this work, for a long time quite unrecognized and scorned as useless if not pernicious, what has come? Arbitration, that new custom between nations, has become the rule. In the last twenty years of the 19th century there were nearly a hundred cases (ninety, to be exact), and in the first three years of this century, there was 1 a month. A great assemblage not, (be it noted) of merely well-inclined private individuals or of members of parliament, but of the official and duly appointed delegates of twenty-six Powers, the Hague Conference, has taken place on the invitation of the most powerful of military rulers. And in other terms than those employed in the 23rd protocol of the Treaty of Paris, this convention solemnly condemned war, deplored the expenditure on armaments which prevents the progress of civilization, and recommended recourse to arbitration as a solution for all the difficulties which threaten the maintenance of peace. The Conference did more; it established, for the purposes of arbitration, a Permanent Court, to be always open to nations desiring to make use of its offices. And after a period of waiting, during which the impatient and sceptic were equally wrong in their tears and laughter, the Court has given, and is continuing to give, incontestable proofs of its usefulness and authority.

THE WORK OF PEACE CONFERENCES.

Also in accordance with the suggestions made a long time before the Peace Societies and the Peace Congress, repeated by the Inter-Parliamentary Conference, and corroborated by the Hague Conference, one after another of the governments have not only seized upon occasions of again advocating arbitration in general terms, but have gradually imposed upon one another, by the insertion of arbitration clauses in their different treaties—or, which is yet more desirable, by actual treaties of arbitration—the obligation to submit to this new jurisdiction all the disputes which may arise between them. Italy and the Argentine Republic, the latter power and Chili, Spain and her ancient South American colonies, the last mentioned as between each other also, have availed themselves of this arrangement. Norway and Sweden, Belgium, Holland and other Powers, in view of the conclusion of similar treaties, have made overtures to various Powers who, no doubt, will not repulse them. The Arbitration Treaty concluded between Great Britain and France in 1903 is not only of great importance in itself, but it is calculated to have a most beneficial effect upon the conduct of other Powers. The private journeyings of the heads of the States, every day more numerous and significant, and the return visit of members of parliament, authorize the conclusion that the movement so happily inaugurated will not lack growth. At Vienna I heard the President of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference, Baron Prener, in an address which one had every reason to believe was officially inspired, declared that "arbitration was henceforth a part of the political system of all civilized nations." After which no less a person than the President of the Cabinet, M. the Baron Koeher, pronounced these words which carry their own commentary: "Compulsory arbitration, gentlemen, will be the coping-stone of your efforts."

Such has been for the last half century, more especially the last twenty-five years, the course of development of this movement which in its beginning was so feeble and inoperative. Less than a hundred years has sufficed to substitute for a policy of hate and spoliation one of justice and one of concord; and to replace by a growing emulation for common improvements, the erstwhile jealous rivalry in mutual devastation and theft.

Next week: "The Fight of the Languages," by Leonard Youatt.

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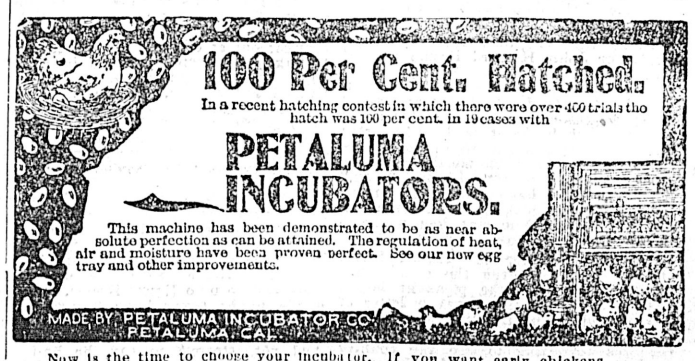

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In The World of Labor

Miscellaneous Siftings and Comments.

—T. H Twigg.

PLUTO AND DEMOS.

Do you hear the workers toiling in the murky shaft of Fate?
Heavens! hearken to the thunder of the sound
Of a million whispered curses; a million thoughts of hate;
A molten stream of anger—underground.
Do you see the miner sweating, reeking naked to the loin,
Oh, you pious Bible-thumping Man of God?
Do you see his widow weeping by his body, Man of Coin,
And his starving children, homeless, at your nod?
If the game is worth the candle
'Tisn't you who turns the handle;
'Tisn't you who mans the windlass—Man of God!

Oh, listen to the roaring in the stokehole and the mine
Of a million speechless voices, all a-wall;
In the flax-swamp and the quarry, 'mid the grain and bush and vine,
In the stockyard and the foundry and the gaol,
Do you hear the spirits stirring in the graves of shattered hopes,
Oh, you soulless, brass-encrusted Man of Fat?
Do you hear the clanging voices of the dead men in the stopes,
And the whisper of the blackleg and the "rat?"
Oh, it's dividends and hampers,
To the music of the stampers;
It is you Dame Fortune pampers—Man of Fat!

Do you hear the faint, far rustle in the tree-tops on the peak
(How the murmur gathers volume as it nears)!
Do you hear it, Man of Mammon? You're the cursed thing they seek;
'Tis your victims—and the tempest is their jeers.
Oh, just hearken to the shrieking and the howling of the blast!
Hear the trump of resurrection, Man of Cash!
For the one that once was tyrant shall be serf, in fetters fast,
And the broken slaves of years shall ply the lash.
Oh, it's greed and niggard wages
Make the booming gale that rages
Down the ghastly path of ages—Man of Cash!

—Muru in the Bulletin.

Union meetings this week:

Garmentworkers	Monday, 8 p.m.
Tailors	Monday, 8 "
Painters	Monday, 8 "
Longshoremen	Monday, 8 "
Boilermakers	Tuesday, 8 "
Printing Pressmen	Tuesday, 8 "
Iron Moulders	Wednesday, 8 "
Shipwrights	Thursday, 8 "
Stonecutters	Thursday, 8 "
Bookbinders	Thursday, 8 "

On the question of boycotting, or "conspiracy," as the courts term it, Mr. Gompers makes the following remarks:

"Can any right be more fundamental, more 'inalienable,' than the right to dispose of your patronage as you please?

"Can any man, or any set of men, compel you to trade with them?

"The principle is not changed by calling the simple withdrawal of custom boycotting, and by calling an agreement of free men to trade with some and let others alone a 'conspiracy.'"

The Supreme Court of Minnesota, following the highest court of New York, has decided that unions, being lawful organizations, may not only advise their members to strike, but may by peaceful means persuade non-members to join the strikers, and as a means to that end may refuse to allow union members to work in places where non-union labor is employed.

The permanent staff of the British House of Commons numbers 66. Their salaries total £42,000 a year.

Because meetings of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance are opened with prayers the plan for the amalgamation of the New York International Alliance and Amalgamated Waiters' Union No. 1 has received a set-back, on account of the opposition of atheist members.

With a $5,000 dog, J. Pierpont Morgan won a $15 prize at the New York dog show. Money makes money every time, though it takes a lot sometimes to make a little.

The government of Hungary has gone into the farming business. It has undertaken to teach the people how to farm, and it is now carrying through a number of projects that have never been attempted by any other government before.

Some of the enterprises are as follows:

1. Five large colleges for farmers.
2. Twenty-one farming schools.
3. Winter schools with 3,000 students.
4. Instruction by 200 traveling lecturers.
5. Eighty model farms to which farmers are brought from all parts of the country.
6. A great agricultural museum a Budapest.
7. Fourteen experiment stations.
8. Horse breeding, at an expense of $625,000 a year.
9. 1,068 free libraries for farm laborers.
10. A weekly paper for farm laborers, which has a circulation of 43,000 copies.

All the above enterprises are carried on by the government for the benefit of the people engaged in farming. The Hungarian government is strongly opposed to Socialism.

Take off your hat to the girl who works. It is not an ideal condition of society which makes it necessary for a woman to earn an independent living, but, conditions, like the poor, we have with us always. The girl who works bears the heat and burden of the day with poor reward, and she is often looked down upon by her more fortunate sisters, but she has a heart and soul as far above the luxurious woman as the sky is above the earth. She looks with pitying, sympathizing glance upon the bowed head and bent shoulders of her father and mother, or she watches over and toils for her orphaned brothers and sisters, that they may not stumble and fall upon the rough places. She sings when her heart is heavy, and she laughs in the joy of her loved ones and mingles her tears in their sorrows. She rests only that she may have strength to try and try again. The roses in her life are few, but those few are sweeter than any blossom the idle woman can pluck.

Union labor must be employed on the printing to be done around the city hall and police stations of Hamilton, Ont. The contract for the work was awarded by a committee of council and a provision to that effect was incorporated in the agreement.

Recently the trade unions of Boston invited President Eliot of Harvard University, to deliver a lecture to them in Faneuil hall. President Eliot consented, and spoke to an audience of 5,000 union men. It is worth while remembering that seventy years ago the trade unions of Boston gave a dinner and found no place open to them except Faneuil hall. Twenty-two societies refused to let their halls to labor organizations. In those days a union man was regarded as a half criminal, and no college president would have anything to do with unionists.

A church treasurer in Hamilton complained to the congregation of the number of mutilated coins placed in the collection plate. The man who puts a plugged nickle in a church plate is reckless. It is no use to the church, and it never misses passing for the drinks. A bar register makes no distinction between good and bad. Ah, ah, base thought. Can it be that the pious abstainer sneaks his mutilated coin on to the church? Surely not!—Bobcaygeon Independent.

The British Law Magazine for the quarter ending February has an interesting article by Mr. Percy Houghton Brown, LL.D., on "Trade Regulations in the Middle Ages." At the time it was assumed that everything had a "just or reasonable" price, depending upon the cost of production and not upon the temporary wants of the purchaser or the greed of the vendor. Trade Guilds, Merchant Companies, and Livery Companies regulated prices on a scale calculated to enable the craftsman or other members of the industrial groups to live according to a certain standard of comfort. Trafficking for gain was considered dishonorable, and was condemned by the Church, which may be one reason for the early prosecution of the Jews. In fact, it was illegal to make any attempt unduly to increase the price of victuals, as in the Statute of Laborers (23 Ed. III., c. 6), and numerous Statutes of a most Socialistic character were passed to prevent persons taking advantage of the necessities of their poorer neighbors.

Egyptian tobacco is almost a misnomer, as very little is grown. Most of it is produced in Turkey, and sent to Alexandria to be "treated." One curious feature of the manufacture is in the infusion of what is called the Egyptian "air" into the cigarettes.

Only two rulers of Russia since Peter the Great have died a natural death—Catherine II. and Alexander III.

To the Japanese people this year is not 1904, but 36. They date back no further than 1868, the year when their "Great Revolution" occurred. At that time the power of the nobility was broken, and the people were given political rights. The present Emperor, who is said to be a wise and generous man, has ruled ever since the Japanese revolution in 1868. He is today fifty-four years old.

The Russian soldier receives three roubles per annum—about 10s. His day's rations consists of two pounds of coarse rye bread and some soup.

Glasgow, the second city of the Empire, as it proudly calls itself, is doubtless, a very excellent community, says a writer in Reynold's. It is governed by a municipality, which includes in its membership several enlightened democrats, who, if they do not get their advocated proposals at once translated into action, have, at least, dragged their slower colleagues some little way along the path of progress. According to a report submitted to the corporation, there is a class of outsiders who regard Glasgow as a land flowing with milk and money. It is not. The report, written by the inspector of poor, arose out of the cry of the unemployed, and of the desire of the authorities for full information. During three months it was found that 685 applications for help were made. Out of that number only 250 could be described as householders. During the same three months 750 more people applied for admission to the poorhouse than were discharged from that pitiful institution. In former years the women in the poorhouse far out-numbered the men, now the men are in the majority.

The Berlin medical journals report that some remarkable cures of mild cases of appendicitis are being made by a new method of treating the disease before the knife is needed. Certainly it is original, almost an aboriginal method. It is nothing less than to require the patient to walk on all fours for twenty minutes four times a day. It is claimed that certain muscles around the vermiform appendix are brought into play and strengthened by this quadrupedal cure, which are unused when a biped walks erect. Others are relaxed and the localized inflammation has opportunity to subside.

Those who habitually drink alcoholic liquors are liable to about sixty diseases, more or less serious.

THE ESQUIMO

eats lots of blubber, the North-woodsman eats lots of fat pork and the Norwegian fisherman takes lots of cod liver oil. They are all heat-producing foods.

Scott's Emulsion is the best protection against colds, grippe and pneumonia, because it is a heat and fat producing food of the highest quality.

NEW INDUSTRIES IN IRELAND.

New Rugs That Closely Resemble Persian Workmanship.

Away in the wild mountain passes of Donegal are Irish peasant girls who, with fingers as deft as those of their eastern sisters and an eye for color even truer and more artistic, are able to produce on the self same kind of loom as used in Persia rainbow-tinted rugs and carpets which rival, if they do not surpass, in color and design the products of the Oriental looms.

Of late endeavors have been made to develop a new field for their industry. A factory has been established at Killybegs by Scotch manufacturers for weaving "Persian" carpets and rugs. The venture has been most successful, and large numbers of girls and boys are employed in the new industry.

The peculiarity of these carpets is that they must be entirely made by hand and by the method which may be seen illustrated in the paintings on Greek vases more than 2,000 years old.

The tufts or mosaics of small woollen squares are tied by the fingers in knots into longitudinal warps which are stretched between two long parallel beams. The design is placed in front, and the girls, varying in number according to the size of the carpet, as many as twelve sometimes working at the loom, select the colors indicated row by row; these are then tied and beaned down by "shoots" of woollen weft drawn across the entire width, and beaten down by small, heavy iron-toother combs. These hand-tufted carpets are exquisitely beautiful. The girls employed at the work have displayed artistic skill, both as regards color and design, such as has astonished their instructors.

Another important feature of the new industry is that there will be wonderful impetus to the rearing of sheep by the Donegal farmers. The carpets are made entirely of wool, and it is a part of the scheme that all the wool used in their manufacture shall be spun from the fleeces of sheep reared in these mountain regions.

It has been calculated that in a few years the fleeces of 10,000 score of sheep would be required annually.

One of the Donegal carpets was presented to Queen Victoria on the occasion of her last visit to Ireland. King Edward has also been pleased to order five of them for his royal yacht, and some of these lovely carpets are also in Buckingham Palace.

Wherever these beautiful productions are known they are highly appreciated, especially by lovers of things artistic. Orders have been received at Killybegs from the highest decorative art critics in England and America. The Donegal "Persian" carpets have undoubtedly a most successful future before them.

Another new industry which has sprung into existence in Ireland within the last few years is the Erin doll industry, started by a clever Irishwoman, who has discovered a method of making unbreakable dolls.

Taking as her model various distinguished personages, she faithfully and artistically reproduces their features. Thus we have perfect models of the King and Queen, Prince Edward of Wales, Lord Roberts, etc. Different types of nationalities are also accurately reproduced. In every instance the utmost care and attention are paid to every detail of dress characteristic of the individual or type of individual which it is sought to represent.

These "Erin dolls" are known far and wide, and are to be found in the nurseries of the highest in the land, the Princess of Wales being among the first to recognize their merit by purchasing some of those shown at the sale of Irish work held in London on St. Patrick's Day.

So numerous are the orders received that it is almost impossible to keep pace with the demand. Although the features are modeled by one hand, the making of these dolls finds work for scores.

SYSTEMATIC PHYSICAL TRAINING.

BY EARL EGERTON OF TATTON.

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THE deterioration in physical strength of the rising generation in our large towns is becoming serious, and has attracted the attention not only of scientific observers, but of the public. The researches of Dr. Warner and other qualified men have proved the existence of a large number of defective children in those elementary schools, whose pupils are drawn from the lower classes in the crowded districts of our cities. Similar defects have been found on examination of recruits for the army. Out of rather more than 11,000 recruits who wished to enlist in Manchester in 1899, 8,000 had to be rejected on medical inspection; while of the 3,000 who were not rejected only 1,000 could be put into the regular army, 2,000 being placed in the militia.

THE PRESENT DAY RECRUITS.

The standard of height for the army has been lowered, and the chest measurement and weight has been reduced. According to Mr. G. F. Shee ("The Briton's First Duty," p. 142) the standard of height, which in 1872, was 5 feet 5 inches, was reduced in 1897 to 5 feet 3 inches for Infantry of the line, and to 5 feet 2 inches for drivers in the artillery. The chest measurement which was 34 inches in 1883 has now been lowered to 33 inches, while the standard of weight is 115 pounds (8 st. 3 lbs.) a deplorably low one for (presumably) healthy youths of 18.

Even these low standards cannot be rigorously adhered to, as many are annually enlisted below the minimum. Taking the percentage of recruits "specially" enlisted under the phenomenally low physical standard that prevails we find that

In 1894 it was	25.4
In 1895 it was	19.9
In 1896 it was	18.0
In 1897 it was	29.0
In 1898 it was	33.8
In 1899 it was	34.3

in other words more than a third of the men enlisted in 1899 were confessedly unfit for service. The actual number who enlisted were 13,788.

The minimum of chest measurement in the militia shows further reduction, being 32½ inches in all branches of the militia service, except in the infantry, for which the standard is 31½ inches.

In 1898, 18,268 recruits joined, weighing under 8 stones 13 pounds, and 25,017 out of 40,701 weighing under 9 stone 4 pounds. Probably the whole of these 25,017—that is much more than half the total number of recruits who joined in 1898—would have been rejected as unfit for military service in Germany. "The German recruits examined by Dr. Fezler in 1877, with an average height of 5 feet 5.75 inches, had an average weight of no less than 10 stone 3.3 pounds and Dr. Fezler suggested that, save in cases of exceptional fitness in other respects, men weighing less than 9 stone 6¼ pounds should not be admitted into the German army at all."

The Lord President of the Council has taken the first step of nominating a "Committee of inquiry into allegations that have been made concerning the physical deterioration of certain classes of the population."

CAUSES OF DETERIORATION.

Many causes have contributed to change the character of our town population from the vigorous stock of our agricultural laborer. The crowded state of their dwellings; the want of pure air and exercise; the nature of the employment of their parents, and the environment of their children. All these facts have to be taken into consideration when remedies have to be suggested for the evil. Garden cities may in time be found possible, and the greater facilities of locomotion may render it impossible for artizans to live in the suburbs with gardens attached to their houses, while the factories are removed from the centre of towns to the country districts along the lines of railway, as they are in some parts of Germany.

Mr. Trippel, principal of the Military Training College, lays down the principal that the essence of physical exercise and gymnastics is concentration of the will power on the performance of the assigned duty. That is also the value of games, where the competition creates a temporary stimulus to action. The question, therefore, is how far games and athletic exercise can meet the requirements of the present time, or whether some further systematic physical training which will meet the needs of the whole population is not necessary.

The great Duke of Wellington is reported to have said that the battle of Waterloo was won in the Playing Fields of Eton, with pardonable exaggeration meaning thereby that the physical training of Eton perhaps more than its literary education tended to develop the qualities of a soldier. The emulation produced among boys by the games of cricket, football and rowing tended to produce in the field of war the qualities of decision, promptitude and action, quickness of sight and physical endurance.

ATHLETICISM AMONG THE UPPER CLASSES.

The upper classes have perhaps erred rather too much in the direction of exalting the games at school into a system of which the late Tom Hughes, the author of "Tom Brown's Schooldays" was the eloquent exponent; Charles Kingsley and others who succeeded him were among the first advocates of muscular Christianity. It is high time that the lower and middle classes should benefit by a similar training, avoiding, however, the extremes to which the love of games and sports had led the upper classes.

Our ancestors not only had more sports than we have, but had more holidays in which to take advantage of them. All were trained in the national arm, the long bow, by shooting at the butts. Fathers and guardians were ordered by statute of Henry VIII. to teach their male children early to shoot with the long bow; also masters should find bow strings for their apprentices. Shooting, dancing, wrestling, and casting the bar were the normal exercises of our youth. Randal Holmes, of Chester, in the 17th century thus spoke of some of the games used by boys and girls, in his ancient spelling:

"Any they dare chalenge for to throw the sledge,
To jumpe or leap over ditch or hedge;
To wrastle, play at stroke ball or to runne,
To pich the barre or to shoote of a gunne."

TENDENCY SPELLS OPPORTUNITY.

In the towns, if not in the rural districts, cricket, football, or cycling is the recreation of a few; the many rush to cricket fields, cycling tracks, or football matches to swell the gate money, or to see professionals play while they, the majority, sit as idle spectators. Such practices are no substitute for the physical exercises which strengthened our ancestors' frames and made them vigorous and energetic in mind and body.

We have for many years brought up our boys in schools to be clerks, and our girls with no knowledge of domestic duties, and only qualified them to be milliners.

There is an opportunity now for the new Educational Authorities to train our youth, boys and girls in a wider and more useful direction than that which they have hitherto pursued. The girls should practice their exercises and musical drills, be taught household work and cooking, and learn the elementary rules of hygiene. The boys should have a definite portion of their time in school devoted to physical exercises, gymnastics and drill; these should, if possible, be carried out in the open air, in the playground or under a covered shed.

Such exercises would not only develop their bodies, but give them greater power to assimilate their mental tasks. As Mr. Trippel says, "Physical fitness is the first condition for good work with the mind."

What further remedy can be suggested for the present absence of physical training among the youth of our large towns?

THEORIES IN PRACTICE.

A Royal Commission has been sitting on Physical Training in Scotland. They recommend that physical and mental training are of equal importance for girls as for boys, for country as well as for town children.

The object of physical training is the healthy development of the body as well as the mind by the regular development of the muscles, so as to bring all the parts of the body into play. These exercises should be practiced before any military training is attempted in boys of 13 and 14 and upwards.

In Germany military training has had a good effect on the male population, and has made every citizen of sound mind and body feel that it is his duty to share in the defence of his country when called upon.

In Macclesfield a Patriotic Association has been formed, which has under training 2,000 children, boys and girls, the boys in addition to the usual exercises being instructed in the use of the rifle.

It is very difficult to recommend any systematic physical training which would list the support and sympathy of a large number so effectually as the ordinary military exercises. Military training with a scientific system of gymnastic effects a transformation in the weedy recruit. He enlists with narrow chest (33 inches) and stunted growth. With good food after a few months' drill and healthy exercise his whole appearance is changed, and he becomes well set up, alert, and fit for service.

Such an improvement would be effected in most of our youths living in the midst of the slums if they all had a military training. There would be no longer bands of youths, "Hooligans," who are the terror of their neighborhood, and who are amenable to no discipline, and who often drift into the criminal classes.

The Boys' Brigade and the Church Lads' Brigade have proved the advantage of thus getting hold of boys after they have left school, and by evening classes in military drill making them capable of taking part in the defence of their country.

SOME PROPOSALS.

I have endeavored to weigh the relative merits of games and athletic or military exercise as means of restoring vigor to our rising generation, and the conclusion I desire to draw is that it is desirable to support Lord Meath's (Chairman of the Lads' Drill Association) proposals: (1) That physical training is a national question and should be dealt with by government only, which has retained the services of Colonel Malcolm Fox as Chief Inspector, and that drill should be made compulsory in all schools. For this purpose it is necessary that elementary school teachers should be instructed, and be certified by government to be efficient; non-commissioned officers, qualified at the Army school of gymnastics, being obtained for the purpose of such training. (2) That cadet corps should be formed after boys have passed the elementary schools, following the example of the cadet battalions in the upper classes of our great public schools. The difficulty has hitherto been want of funds. Several corps have been formed in our large towns four battalions in London, and five in the provinces, and cadet companies in various parts of the United Kingdom. The War Office has consented to recognize Public School Volunteer Corps, and to give bounties to any recruits entering the army from cadet battalions.

Lord Roberts has expressed an opinion that if military drill is to be taught to boys it should be made a part of the school curriculum, and Lord Kitchener has concurred in that view.

H.R.H., the Prince of Wales, has borne testimony to the value of cadet corps in Australia and New Zealand; he stated that he saw several thousand cadets armed and equipped, who, at the expense of their respective governments, are able to go through a military course, in some cases with an ample grant of practice ammunition.

Lord Dundonald in Canada desires to impress on all commanding officers the desirability of promoting cadet companies or battalions in their districts, ciency of the militia.

It seems of great importance that if the voluntary character of our army is to be maintained, the free education which is given in our national schools should include some military training; and in any modified system of conscription it would enable the whole of our effective youth when so trained to pass through some branch of our military organization, whether volunteers, yeomanry, militia, or regular army, for home service without diverting them from their ordinary avocations for more than a limited time between the ages of 18 and 22, and from these classes a sufficient number of volunteers could be obtained to fill up the requirements of the line for service abroad. Our navy in like manner would be filled from the youths of our seaport towns who might volunteer into the navy.

With these high testimonies to the value of military drill it does not seem unreasonable to hope that the Education Department and the War Office will agree upon some plan to carry it out. This could be done at a moderate expense and with beneficial results far exceeding any cost to the ratepayers, and would enlist the voluntary support of many who view with anxiety and alarm the present state of our youth in our large towns.

Next week: "The Movement Towards Peace," by Frederic Passy.

A HONEST VIEW.

Always honest and not possessed of too much tact, the London Spectator can be relied on to use the bludgeon. It says: In spite of pledges Russia will not leave Manchuria. We have been as plainly pledged to quit Egypt as Russia to leave Manchuria, and we are just as likely to do it. When we remember our own career as an aggressive power, it is pure cant to rave about the "perfidy" of Russia. The forces that push Russia on towards a warm-water port are as irresistible as those which have impelled us from Calcutta to the Himalayas in one direction and Burmah in the other. It would be ridiculous to pretend that if Japan can make good her claim to Korea and firmly establish herself there, seriously crippling the Russian fleet meanwhile, the British government might not breathe a little more freely for a while, but are we prepared to contend for a domination of Japanese influence at Pekin?

Mrs. Jamia Stout of Eagletown, Ind., has celebrated her 82d birthday in the house in which she has lived continuously for the past 56 years.

MR. FRANK KERMODE.

The above is a photo of Mr. Frank Kermode, whose appointment as Curator for the Provincial Museum was gazetted in the Provincial Gazette of February 25, vice Mr. J. Fannin, superannuated.

The appointment of Mr. Kermode is one that will meet with the approbation of all who know him, particularly those whose visits have been the most frequent to British Columbia's handsome and well-kept museum. Frank, by which he is best known, was born in Liverpool, England, in 1874, coming to this country with his parents in 1883, being but nine years of age when he landed in British Columbia. On completion of his education, and the study of taxidermy and curatory, Frank received the deserved appointment, in September, 1890, of assistant curator in the Provincial Museum, in which service he has ever since continued. Being of an obliging and courteous nature, always willing, to a reasonable extent, to explain and answer all questions and inquiries by visitors regarding the nature, habits, etc., of the different subjects in the department over which he now presides as curator, Frank gradually became quite a favorite of frequenters of British Columbia's greatest place of attraction. While as a curator, Mr. Kermode stands at the head of the class in his profession and from all standpoints is looked upon as one of merit.

Curiosities of Correspondence

BY IAN MACLAREN.

(Author of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush, Etc.)

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ONE'S correspondence, if at all extensive, is a real mirror of human nature, and looking therein he meets with many interesting and amusing, and sometimes painful people. For instance there is the anonymous letter writer, and by that one means, not the person who does not sign his name, but the person who refrains from signing his name becauses he wishes to say unpleasant things. As regards the pleasant but anonymous letter, and this is not at all uncommon, one only wishes that the correspondent who has done his best to cheer a writing man or a clergyman by some encouraging words had only revealed himself, for such letters have often been to weary men as a brook by the way, and have deserved a grateful reply. I shall always remember one note that caused the sun to shine upon me when the sky had been grey, and it was signed "Twenty-one." Twenty-one will now be twenty-six I calculate, but in the time between I do not think she (for the writer was a young woman) can have done many more human and cordial things than the writing of that letter. Yet I shall never know who "Twenty-one" is, and she will never know that she helped a lame dog over a stile.

Anonymous, however, has an evil sound and is generally associated with letters which state your faults in a frank, straightforward spirit, and which not infrequently convey the meaning in simple soldierly language, without any fastidious restraint of charity or delicacy. What such correspondents say is occasionally true, although generally untrue, but it is always written under a constraining sense of duty, and it is as disagreeable as the ability of the person can make it. Abuse may be either stupid or clever, and everybody cannot scarrify you with skill. Sensitive men suffer immensely from this attack at long distance range, because they cannot see their foes, and have no chance of replying. One of the most pious and devoted clergymen I have ever met had a bundle of anonymous letters in a drawer of his writing table close at hand, which he seemed to preserve as a kind of hair shirt for his very inconsiderable sins, and one could see that the friction chastened his soul. What the people wrote to him about strained one's curiosity, for he was orthodox to the last degree, maintained a puritan standard of conduct, and occupied his spare time with meetings on the conversion of the Jews. But I imagine the letter writers were maidens of a certain age whom he had disappointed by his marriage, for out of all the crowd that circled round him he could only marry one, and it was rather surprising that he married any; or they were religious faddists from whom he differed on some burning question like "the Millennium." My observation of life goes to prove that the good man suffers much more at the hands of the anonymous brigand than the bad man, which adds another detail to the ancient problem why the unrighteous go free. In this case I hazard an explanation. The good man has usually no sense of humor but very tender feelings, and therefore when some slightly malignant or half crazy person writes a letter denouncing his views or accusing him of some absurd offence, he is much concerned. He cannot do his work, and flies signals of distress upon his face till his wife reminds him of their marriage vows and beseeches him to confide in her, after which a trembling voice reads the letter and his wife responds with floods of tears; "that any man (although she suspects that it is a cat of a woman) should have written to her James in such a cruel, and unchristian spirit." The writer, although he cannot be in that home, has a shrewd idea that the letter will rankle like a poisoned bullet in a wound, and from behind his Kopje he enjoys by imagination the torture of the wounded man and his wife, and has a pleasant sense of revenge for some slight, that nobody knows anything about except himself, or a difference of opinion on some subject neither he nor anybody else knows anything about.

Bad men, however, have usually a considerable sense of humor and also pretty tough skins, and a letter of incoherent abuse from some religious faddist or half deranged person may be as spiteful as he pleases but it is only on that account the more amusing, and if the skulking enemy has an idea that his letter will be treated as a jest he is apt to be discouraged. When your critic has packed all the nasty adjectives he could select into one letter of four pages, and it is read aloud at the breakfast table for the refreshment of the hilarious family who ought to have been saddened by the names their afflicted father had been called, it is hardly worth the trouble of sending the letter. And somehow this tribe of sharpshooters get an idea of the men who are easily hit and the man to whom the most venomous assault only brightens the morning hour. It is a rule with the worldly wise men I have heard, that every letter which is not signed be put without reading it into the fire, and in this way the recipient will escape a great deal of annoyance. No doubt this is so if he be a morbidly sensitive man, but if he be a humorous person he will miss many an hour of simple enjoyment.

Another class which affords much unworldly pleasure to a properly constituted mind is the letter writer who is not in the legal sense insane, and could not be put in an asylum, but who is, to use an excellent Scots word, distinctly "daft." Very likely we are all daft at some point, and would give forth a very remarkable sound if the particular note were struck, but fortunately the unstrung wire is at an extreme end of the key-board and is, therefore, with most of us, very seldom touched, but with our less fortunate friends it is a note in the very middle. As it is only a single note their fingers can keep off it during practical business. It is quite likely that our daft correspondent may be a careful bookkeeper or a tax-paying householder, and talk quite sensibly on the weather, and see that he gets the proper change out of a sovereign. But let the note be touched and off he goes. A clerical friend of mine, and in this matter clergymen have singular privileges, has been receiving at intervals for the last five years letters from a produce merchant on what may be called current topics in the other world. Sometimes they are messages sent through this correspondent to the clergyman about doctrine and duty, sometimes they are pieces of interesting information, and it may be a layman's point of view, but when I have had the privilege of reading these letters, the information was more interesting, and certainly fresher than the dogma which seemed to show that the revision of creeds had not made the progress one could have desired on the other side. But the news came with all the pleasure of a surprise. As, for instance, to take only one of the latest despatches, that while other languages are understood on the other side and may be used by the less fortunate nations, for necessary purposes English is the court speech, and has ultimately to be acquired by every person. It appears, however, according to another despatch, that the greatest kindness to be extended to what may be called foreign peoples, for at the moment of writing, a Chinaman and a Negro have been admitted to an audience with the highest Powers. It is pleasant, however, for the great Anglo-Saxon race to know on the most direct authority that as they are rapidly controlling the present world, the other world is already in their hands!

Clergyman have wonderful privileges in this department of human nature, and one of them told me lately that he had been greatly cheered in the midst of hard work by letters on the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel. They came from a hard-headed and, so far as he knew, otherwise perfectly sane manufacturer who had made a considerable fortune by spinning something or other, and had retired from business to hunt up those vagrant Hebrews. The letters explained that, unlike the quest for the North Pole, this search had been most successful, that Ephraim, Simeon, and the rest of them were simply the English nation (the Scots and Welsh seemed to be merely hangers-on) that King Edward was the direct descendant of King David, that the stone Jacob used as a pillow was in Westminster Abbey, and that the different counties in England could be assigned to their tribes, and the writer explained that he had just discovered that he was of the lineage of Gad. There were also a good many details regarding arrangements of affairs when the Ten Tribes had released themselves, and it was not obscurely hinted at that there might be trouble between them and the two tribes who had not been lost. My own impression is that if there was anything like a division of real property, and if the Ten Tribes claimed anything from the other two on the ground of being returned prodigals, there would be big black trouble. On the other hand the ten had done fairly well for themselves, and the latter seemed to take a hopeful view of the reconciliation. It was all very fresh and threw a new light on England, but when a successful spinner prides himself on being a member of the tribe of Gad, one gets a new view of the possibilities of human nature.

Cheerful confidences of this kind are not however the monopoly of clergymen, for in my own day I have received (among other remarkable epistles) a letter from an American citizen explaining that the cause of all erroneous thinking was the denial of the great Bible truth that the earth is flat, and enclosing an essay of some fifty pages of foolscap showing that the scientific idea that the earth is a sphere is an absolutely ignorant mistake. The writer went on to say that he had a good many documents in reserve, together with some interesting models, and that he promised on receiving my consent, to come over from New York, and put the matter before me, and through me before a deceived English people who were walking in darkness. Why I was chosen to be the medium of his interesting communication I do not know, except that I was living in Liverpool and it was the point of arrival for the American steamers. This is not a case, however, where pleasure was annexed with responsibility, and as I could not contemplate any gentleman of this enthusiastic nature making so long a journey to see so humble a person, and as we have no accommodation of the kind neccessary in our home for such enthusiasts, I hastened to answer his letter, beseeching him to put his remarkable discovery before some of the more thoughtful bodies likely to consider it, and as soon as it had received their imprimatur I would be glad to introduce it to an eager English public. And the bodies I suggested were Mrs. Eddy (although I should suppose she would prefer to be called a mind rather than a body), the Theosophists, and the Shakers, the Latter Day Saints. The correspondence has at present ceased.

Next week: "A Wonderful Scene at Sea," by W. Clark Russel.

THINGS YOU WILL NEVER BE SORRY FOR.

You will never be sorry—
For your faith in humanity.
For hearing before judging.
For being candid and frank.
For thinking before speaking.
For discounting the tale-bearer.
For standing by your principles.
For stopping your ears to gossip.
For asking pardon when in error.
For the influence of high motives.
For bridling a slandering tongue.
For being generous to an enemy.
For being honest in business dealings.
For sympathizing with the oppressed.

—Girl's Own Paper.

O, FOR THE GIRL.

Not for the girl who simply is pretty,
Who can sing in a way in itself that is art;
Who is gifted enough to write even a ditty,
And one, it may be, that appeals to the heart.

Not for the girl who can speak French and German,
Who can dance like a fairy and never get tired;
Who is able, perhaps, to discuss the last sermon
Of her pastor, and states she believes 'twas inspired.

Not for the girl whose ambition, and only,
Is in things that are simply aesthetic to pose;
Well enough in themselves, they make the world lonely—
Say whatever you will—if they're all that one knows.

But, O for the girl—no odds whether pretty
Or plain she may be—whose ambition is—well—
Not so much to be able to fashion a ditty,
And in graces external to delight and excel;

But whose fond aim is this; through order and neatness
To make Home a kingdom where comfort abides;
To make the world round her, through Love's gracious sweetness,
A realm of beauty and gladness besides.

—George Newell Lovejoy.

The German Empress is said to be a sufferer from varicose veins. For some time she has absented herself from all festivities, "a slight injury to her foot" being given as the reason. It is believed, however, that an operation may be necessary before long.

William Dekorah and wife, Winnebago Indians who make their home in the northern part of Sauk county, Wisconsin, have been engaged at a good salary to spend the next summer at the World's Fair at St. Louis. Mrs. Dekorah weighs about 400 pounds and is said to be the largest Indian woman in the United States.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY CURES COLDS ON NATURE'S PLAN.

The most successful medicines are those that aid nature. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy acts on this plan. It aids expectoration, relieves the lungs, opens the secretions and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. It not only relieves, it cures effectually and permanently, and is unquestionably the most successful medicine in use for this purpose. It is pleasant to take and contains no opium or other harmful drug. For sale by all Druggists.

SILK gowns are to be quite a feature of the spring fashions, and there are many indications to show that as time goes on women will collect silk gown as they did in the time of our grandmothers, when a black silk gown was a badge of respectability.

A taffeta silk gown is a very useful garment to possess, for it can be worn in the morning (although it is just a bit inappropriate for that time of day) and is smart enough for the afternoon. This year the fashion is to have waists and skirts of the same material, so that with a black taffeta skirt a waist to correspond should be worn, but as a rule there is a jacket also, and many of the waists are made with a jacket effect. For instance, a full blouse of lace or chiffon will have a short bolero of the taffeta, and often this is made so the jacket does not come off, and it is in reality a part of the waist. However, in this climate a separate jacket is a far better style than the costume that is made only to wear with the waist to match.

The very finest of embroidered lawns and muslins or lace and embroidered shirt waists are suitable with a taffeta coat, and an ordinary shirt waist is inharmonious. But there is nothing much more attractive than a smart short coat and skirt of taffeta and a pretty embroidered or lace waist.

There are many different styles for making up taffeta, just as there are many different styles for making up every sort of material this year. Flounced skirts are becoming more and more popular, and at the same time there are several very good models that have no flounces at all.

The coats and skirts of taffeta are this year made with much shorter coats and more elaborately trimmed skirts. Stitchings of white will be used again, as also will bands of cloth on the taffeta, bands of satin, a great deal of braiding, and the velvet ribbon already described. While embroidered taffetas will be as smart as they were last year, there will be a great many more of them seen, and consequently they will not be quite so exclusive—if that word can be used in connection with a fashion.

Fur wraps are so becoming that they will be worn well into the spring, unless the weather should suddenly become unseasonably warm. The capes and fur stoles will be worn over veiling and the foulard silk gowns, which are always so attractive in the early spring, and which this year are made up in fascinating variety and coloring. When fur wraps are impossible soft feather boas and capes, lace, mousseline and silk fichus, pelerines and stoles will take their place. In other words, a wrap will be a necessity this spring, but not a wrap in the sense of a long garment—merely something that can be thrown over the shoulders as was a shawl in days gone by; and just here it may be remarked that the day is not far distant when shawls will be worn again, for many of the new capes are made in shawl shape, and lace wraps of all descriptions are to be quite a feature of the spring fashion.

A pinkish shade of gray is one of the new colors this year and looks well in taffeta or veiling—better in the taffeta than the veiling perhaps, but most attractive in either.

From gingham to satin, all the stuffs are attractive; and, by the way, starting at the bottom, ginghams are taking a new lease of life, and the ginghams in small checks are being rapidly bought for use in shirtwaist suits.

The colorings, particularly the soft, middle tone blue and white, are attractive, the goods wear well and stand laundering better than almost any other colored wash fabrics, and there is a clean cool freshness about the material that is especially in keeping with the tub shirt waist frock idea.

Small checks in any and every material seem to be enjoying a pronounced vogue. Not only in wash fabrics, but in woollens and silks, the check rivals the all conquering dot in popularity, but the scope of the check is more limited than that of the dot, and there appears to be a feeling that the prim conventional check belongs chiefly to the realm of the simple and severe, while the dot, large, small or middle sized, may riot appropriately over any fabric, from lawn to velvet, and may adapt itself to the most gorgeous forms of making.

The checked silks are charming and greatly in demand for tailored and shirtwaist costumes. In slight shades they are used, too, for dressier frocks, but they are at their best in the shirt waist models.

A soft, light shade of blue, that is not pale blue nor yet porcelain blue, checked with white, is one of the most desirable of the colorings in checked silks, and is offered in checks of all sizes, in the softest and most lustrous of water spot proof taffetas. Sometimes this check has scattered over its surface woven dots in the same blue.

Mauve and white checks and green and white checks are charming, too, and much favor is promised to the brown and white checks, while the dark blue and white combinations are as well liked as ever, and are always serviceable and becoming. Black and white uniform checks are not extraordinarily popular, save as a background for dots or other designs in color, but silks with a white ground checked off by hair lines of black are very smart.

Checked voiles in the colors already mentioned, in connection with the silks, are extremely fashionable, and, made up on simple lines, will constitute the most practical of summer frocks, being cool and neat, shaking off the dust easily, and wearing even better than the taffeta.

Mohairs come in all colors and all sizes of checks, and there are many checked wools in very light weight. Brown and white combinations are much in evidence in these checked modes, and though green and blue combinations are old they are still popular.

There is also a peculiar shade of very bright brown, bordering upon a burnt orange, which in union with white makes a most effective small check, and in the hands of a clever dressmaker could be fashioned into an unusual and delightful frock. This check would be especially likable made up after the manner of the shirt waist frock described above, with the white frills and black cravat for its only relieving notes.

The linens, which inevitably suggest themselves whenever shirt waist frocks are mentioned, are so many and so attractive that description seems useless. A majority of them are, of course, by their very nature, crisper and less supple than most of the other materials of the season; yet even the linens in coarse weaves are more easily handled than ever before, and some of the finer qualities are really deserving of the overworked adjective "soft."

Every kind of linen, coarse, fine, smooth, rough, plain, figured, is in fashion, and the variety is greater than ever before. The loose woven crashes in color flecked with white and black are among the most popular weaves, and plain etaminelike linens with borders in white, black or color are much fancied.

Quite old-fashioned and picturesque are many of the styles, especially those on which are gathered flounces trimmed with bands of velvet, and with velvet ribbon put on to give a shirred effect and finished with knots of the ribbon or rosettes. In the description this sounds a little hard; in reality it is very soft and pretty and most effective. The sleeves flare at the elbow to show full undersleeves of white lawn or chiffon or lace, and have something very picturesque about them, although the idea is, of course, by no means new. Wide belts of velvet or satin are seen on most of the costumes, and if a woman is stout the belt is often made of taffeta, so that there shall be no contrast of material at the waist line, as that often makes the waist seem larger.

Princess dresses made of taffeta are not especially smart, but there is a style of dress that gives the princess effect—with the waist and skirt all in one—that is most effective when made in taffeta, especially in the light colors shading from quite light to a very light shade. Such a gown is trimmed with quantities of lace and insertion or embroidery done on the taffeta. The waist and skirt are really separate, but joined in such a way that the joining does not show—it is hidden by a band of insertion or embroidery. In this way it is easier to get good lines than when a gown is cut all in one. Queer, odd pinks and blues and mauves are made up in this way, and also a very light shade of tan that is almost an ivory white is much in demand.

No sooner had earrings been restored to feminine favor after a period in which they only ornamented barbaric lobes than women began to look about with an eye to the revival of other old-time jewels. The latest to shake the dust of ages from carvings and facets are those charming old ornaments intended to adorn pretty, round, satiny white arms. A word to the wise has been sufficient to send scores of women prowling in New York's antique shops, and out of the mass of jewelry which includes everything from a stage Cleopatra's headdress to a Kwangtung seal ring it has frequently happened that a gem of a bracelet has been unearthed.

One of the novelties in this line, and one which suggests the Queen of the Nile, is a deep band of gold, wider at the top than at the hand, and showing a gorgeous arrangement of transulcent enamel separated by chased and pierced bits of gold. The bracelet resembles a cuff in shape and design, and for that reason has been christened the cuff or gauntlet bracelet. While it looks heavy, it isn't, and broadening, as it does, to fit the arm makes it a very effective adjunct to the 1830 toilet which milady is wearing nowadays.

Pearls, be it known, are at the very top notch of favor, and the arbiter of good taste and fashion permits them to be worn both during the day and in the evening. They are, in fact, about the only precious stone which does not need to blush and shrink from the sight of the sun. Not many of these subdued gems, however, should be worn at one time. As a matter of fact, while many old-fashioned bits of jewelry, such as bracelets and earrings, are considered good form, dangling ornaments and heavy conspicuous chains seem to have received their conge.

THE LONG SUFFERING GUEST.

(Letter to the London Outlook.

Suggestions are frequently made dealing with the methods whereby hosts and hostesses may make life pleasant to the average visitor while under their roof. But the discomforts and worry to which the guests, male or female, are subjected at the hands of servants is never mentioned.

From the moment the guest (those who bring their own maid or valet being of course exempt from the state of things now to be described) arrives, the housemaid in the case of ladies and the footman in that of gentlemen consider it their province thoroughly to overhaul everything they bring with them. So any trunk or bag that is not securely locked is at once "turned out" and the contents distributed haphazard through the various wardrobes and drawers, thereby entailing a long and wearisome search on the part of the owner, who, having packed the things as they were likely to be required, could have laid his (or her) hand upon them at once had they only been left alone.

Any servant who is expected to attend on visitors should be told by his employer as an uninfringeable rule that he is never to open any box or bag belonging to a guest without first inquiring whether the latter wishes him to do so. And it should also be strictly laid down that any opening of drawers and wardrobes in a visitor's room is an impertinence and must on no account be indulged in unless by special request.

THE PEOPLE NEXT DOOR.

From the Outlook.

The reason why the people next door are invariably regarded as most worthy of our javelins is plain to me. They have a piano. I do not know of any race that is quite so pleasant as the people next door. They are not like ordinary people who live elsewhere. They obtain their music on the hire system, as it were, and it is generally of the type we most detest. Are we worldly minded? They chasten us obtrusively with hymns—or Mendelssohn, who is for some reason regarded as a moral force in the suburbs. Are we of the elect? They hurl at us with defiant persistency the latest blood-curdler from the "halls." The thing that passes with them for a piano is called upon to do the work of three, and the wall dividing our respective houses, be it borne in mind, is a beautiful conductor of sound.

ARTISTIC TRAINING.

In the training of the young knowledge of the beautiful, which is an initial principle of all pictoral and representative art, should surely take an important place. The various kinds of accomplishment—music, science in its numerous branches, linguistic attainment, and what are regarded as almost the necessities of an ordinary liberal education—are doubtless valuable, whilst they tend to restrict the mind in its higher function of an appreciation of the glories of creation. At what age and under what conditions the study of beauty should be commenced may to an extent depend upon circumstances, but it is certainly the fact that the mind of a child—at an age when it is most open to impressions—may be taught to distinguish between the bright and beautiful things of earth and the reverse. The idea of inducing, even in the very young, love of that which is pretty and attractive, let us say, in such matters as toys, flowers, or in the thousand and one things delightful to child life, has a result far more reaching and important than is generally considered to be the case.

Study of the beautiful is, we venture to think, of universal application, and involves much more than the artistic knowledge necessary for a professional pursuit. The latter is a different matter altogether, and, although it calls for an educated eye and taste, it is more limited in its aim, and does not embrace the broad principle that might with advantage be established.

In these days of education, or as some say, over-education, it would be well if the pliant minds of the young were more directly turned to study of the mystery of creation in its harmony, the fitness of things to their evident purpose, and to the perfection generally of the handiwork of the Great Architect. The method of teaching this kind of knowledge must, of course, be left to the discretion and wisdom of the instructor, but it may without question be assumed that if the present system of scholastic education had as an essential requirement that side of "artistic training" which has for its object the contemplation of the beautiful, the result would have the tendency to improve not only the individual, but society in general, and the world in which we live.

As regards pictorial art, at the present time it appears almost useless to refer to the fact of how large a proportion of the pictures represent ugliness and vice in their multiplied forms rather than the opposite; motive—particularly in some of the foreign schools—that is debased, feeble, or vicious, a lack of subject in landscape art, and coloring that is too often gaudy and vulgar. This kind of thing would hardly be possible if the sort of study we have suggested was more generally adopted and became an ordinary portion of a liberal education.

PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISE OF PRUSSIA.
FROM A RECENT PHOTO.

The German Empress, like the English Royal Family, has found much interest and amusement in photography, especially in outdoor work. The Kaiser and his six sons are, every one, under the domination of the only girl in the family, Princess Victoria Louise. Princess Victoria has been brought up very much with her brothers, and is full of life and spirits. She is much beloved of her father, who will, so rumor says, allow her to speak to him in a manner which would bring a charge of less majeste against any other person. The Emperor treats his only daughter with much less sternness than is the lot of his sons, each of whom is under regular military discipline.

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WOMEN VOTE IN AUSTRALIA.

Results of Their First Use of the Ballot.

THE recent elections in Australia were of special interest because the newly enfranchised women of the Commonwealth exercised the right of suffrage for the first time.

A careful analysis is to be made of the entire vote to determine just how many, of the nearly 700,000 women registered, went to the polls, and for whom they voted. Until the sifting takes place, the public can only judge of results generally.

It is said that the women's vote, so far as Melbourne was concerned, was cast largely for labor nominees. It is equally probably that the women of Sydney cast their votes largely against labor candidates.

Here in Melbourne the women voters were divided by the politicians into "women" and "ladies." The "women" are said to have gone to the polls almost to a woman, while the "ladies" are accused of having shown less enthusiasm and less interest; and as a corollary there were fewer "lady" voters than there should have been.

The "lady" electors waited, so anti-labor committees say, for vehicles to carry them to the polls, and wherever these failed to put in an appearance, there were a corresponding falling off in the expected anti-labor vote. On the other hand, these same committeemen aver labor "women" supporters went to the polls on foot, and voted in big bunches in every electorate. But a very much more plausible explanation of the heavy labor vote is that the whole strength of the Victorian civil service and that of the many sympathizers was exerted against the Victorian government in order to pay off an old grudge.

In Sydney women electors were told by spellbinders and the newspapers that the tariff was responsible for their increased grocery, meat, dress, hat, and shoe bills, and that they should bend every effort to break the power of the ministerialist labor party. They tried hard to do so, as the big majorities of the free-trade nominees indicate.

There were four women candidates, three Senatorial and one for the House of Representatives. Miss Vida Goldstein, who ran for the Senate in this State, polled some 50,000 votes out of about 900,000.

Many women declared when Miss Goldstein announced her candidacy that they would not vote for her, because they were opposed to women running for Parliament; but it now appears that many of these exercised the feminine prerogative of changing their minds. The women nominees in New South Wales did not do even so well as Miss Goldstein. Miss Nelle A. Martel polled about 15,000 votes out of a total of about 900,000, and so did Mrs. Anna Moore-Bentley. Miss Selina Anderson, who ran for the House of Representatives in the Dalley district, which is made up of several suburbs of Sydney, polled 3,000 odd votes out of about 17,000 cast.

Under the Federal Election Law any nominee who fails to poll one-fifth as many votes as the leading nominee forfeits his or her required pre-election deposit of £25 to the Federal treasury. So the women assuredly did not profit pecuniarily by their sounding of the temper of Australia electors toward possible women M.P's.

Of course, there were many funny incidents when the women went to the polls. Hundreds of mothers here and in Sydney brought their offsprings to the polls including, in many cases, offsprings in arms. Policemen were asked by some of these mothers to hold their infants while they themselves discharged their duty as citizens.

Women marched up to returning officers in some booths and enquired: "I want to vote for Mr. Double Dash; how will I mark the paper to do that?" It is recorded of one woman that after she had marked her ballot she took it to the returning officer and holding it up before his astonished eyes asked: "There, is that right, please?"

The official had to pause to read her a little lecture on the secrecy of the Australian ballot.

Though the daily papers had carefully explained by every means known to printing how ballots should be marked, hundreds of women either forgot the instructions of fathers, husbands, brothers and other male relations and those of the press, or else tried to be independent upon this, their first day of power, and did the things which they should not have done, or left undone the things which they should have done.

But the testimony of the returning officers is that no more mistakes were made by women than by men, and that the women exhibited a sense of their responsibility and a knowledge of what they were about unlooked for and admirable.

One women of more than ninety years in this State, and one of about the same age in New South Wales were among the voters. It is said that at some polling places, here and in Sydney, the women voters outnumbered the men voters by as much as two to one, but this is only conjectural. But there is no doubt that the women electors showed a most commendable zest in this important matter.

"My word!" a husband is reported as having said to a friend at a polling place, "my wife hustled me through breakfast in a brace of shakes and went off to vote at such a rate you could not see her heels for dust."

The polling places were so arranged that women voted upon one side of the room and men on the other. The Federal election law does not forbid persons from congregating about polling places, so it was a common sight to see party workers buttonholing voters right at the threshold.

BASHFUL, YET FEARLESS

BY JOHN MANDEVILLE.

IF I had been caught in such a situation by anybody else but John Benton I should have been terribly annoyed.

There I was sitting on the floor of the nursery, with my hair tumbled, my face red, and a great rent across the front of my skirt, where it had been caught by a nail a few minutes before during a fierce blind man's buff scrimmage.

My little sister Alice was having a party, and of course I had to assist in entertaining the guests. There were just twelve—seven boys and five girls. When John Benton tapped at the door I said "Come in," carelessly, supposing it was one of the servants.

"I beg your pardon, Miss Latour. They said I should find you here. But perhaps I have made some mistake."

"Not at all, Mr. Benton," said I, as I scrambled to my feet. "We are pleased to see you. Sit down on—on the piano stool. The chairs have been taken into the other room. We have been playing blind man's buff."

"I—I received this invitation," went on Mr. Benton, taking an envelope from his pocket.

The giltedged card within read:

"Miss Latour requests the pleasure of your company on Tuesday, December 29, at 5 o'clock."

I looked reproachfully at my seven-year-old sister Alice. She had sent one of her printed invitations, in which the printer had neglected to insert the name "Alice," to John Benton, and the great booby had taken it for granted that I was the Miss Latour, so had come in full dress—a nice contrast to my torn dress and disheveled hair.

I did not care much what I said to John Benton. Ever since I had met him at the Warrens' ball, three months ago, my brothers all declared that he was in love with me, but was too bashful to tell me so.

Not that he was backward where men were concerned. My brother Will took me to the stock exchange one morning, and I saw John Benton, with his hat on the back of his head, grasping a brass railing with one hand and shaking the other, holding some papers in the face of a savage-looking man, and shouting at him at the top of his voice in the most defiant manner.

But Mr. Benton was not thinking about the market as he walked over to the piano stool in his dress coat and white necktie, and sat there with one of the most sheepish smiles I ever saw on a young man's face.

"Now, Lou, you must sit down on the floor again, so that we can pay forfeits. And you, too, Mr. Benton. Come on," said Alice.

John Benton blushed and looked at me.

Most of the penalties were in the shape of kisses, and I felt nervous until my turn came. Alice held the forfeits over the head of a particular friend of hers, a girl of her own age, and it was the duty of the latter to say what should be done with the owner of the article. There was my handkerchief held up threateningly.

I am ashamed to say that my heart beat quickly when Alice repeated the familiar nursery jargon, and it fairly jumped when she, with mischievous glance at Mr. Benton and myself, stooped and whispered to her friend. Then she went on with the question:

"What shall be done with the owner?"

Clear cut and distinct came the answer:

"She shall kiss Mr. Benton."

"Oh, it's Lou—it's Lou!" shouted Alice.

There was silence as everybody except Mr. Benton looked at me to see the operation performed, when a baby voice at my side said:

"I'll tiss him for you, Lou."

So Stella climbed up to Mr. Benton's neck, with one of her hands on his white shirt front, and, as she said herself:

"I tissed him right on the mouf, and it tittled my nose!"

I did not want to play at forfeits any longer—it was too dangerous, so I proposed that we should all sing.

'Ess, I tan sing. I know lots of songs."

"Yes, Stella, let us hear you sing one all by yourself."

So she commenced deliberately:

"Little bir-die, on—the—tree, (a long breath) on—the—tree! (another long breath) on—the—tree!"

Then she stopped, and with a haughty disregard of the desires or opinions of her audience that would have been worthy of a petted prima donna, turned cerelessly round on on Mr. Benton's knee and looked out of the window, while the company awaited her pleasure.

"Oh, loot—loot at the big birdie on the tree out of the window," she said suddenly pointing downward toward were I knew a tall tree grew close to the house.

Mr. Benton was apparently startled by this evidence of Stella's keen vision, for I saw him jump as his eyes followed the direction of her finger. He controlled himself at once, however, as he replied quickly:

"I think that is the shadow of a cloud in the moonlight, and not a birdie, Stella."

"No, no, I saw a birdie on the tree," she persisted.

He put her down and she ran over to me. As I took her on my lap I heard the door close, and I saw John Benton had disappeared.

"I want some more sugar candy," announced Stella, imperiously.

"I shall have to go down stairs for it, Stella. It is all in the dining room," I said.

"Well, do down. I'll be dood."

Of course I had to go. I left Stella in Alice's charge and ran swiftly down the stairs. The nursery was on the third floor. I do not know what induced me to open the door of my parents' bedroom as I passed it. I did so, however. It was quite dark save for one narrow bar of moonlight forcing its way through the branches of the poplar outside the window.

I glanced carelessly into the room, with my hand on the handle of the door, and was about to continue my journey to the dining room when I felt a current of air from an open window and saw something white gleaming in the moonlight for an instant and then disappear.

"What is that? It looked like a hand," I thought as an indescribable feeling of terror passed over me and left me shivering.

There was not a sound to be heard in the room save the rustle of the curtains as the light wintry breeze blew them from the window; but I was certain some one was there.

He was inside the room by this time, and I noticed that his footsteps were noiseless, as if he had no shoes on as he moved across the bar of moonlight toward the bureau where my mother always kept her jewelry. I saw a round patch of bright yellow fall on the keyhole of the top drawer, and then heard a metallic rattling. The thief was picking the lock.

If I could only scream or call Will!

The drawer opened; the man was fumbling at its contents, when—crash! The yellow patch of light disappeared and, with a fearful word, I saw the man fall, another man holding him! Then a pistol shot rang through the room and echoed up and down the stairs, and the room was flooded in light. Somebody had switched on the light.

For a few minutes my eyes were so dazzled that I could not see anything. Then I saw two men rolling on the floor in a desperate struggle, while a pistol lay just outside of their reach. The man underneath, with his closely-fitting plush cap, was scowling at me as he tried to release himself, and I thought I could see murder written on his thin lips and short turned-up nose so plainly that I should have been in favor of hanging him on the spot.

In the battle, just as Will and my father reached the room and rushed past me, the combatants rolled over, a very red face, which, however, was anything but sheepish now, was turned toward me. The face of—John Benton!

Will had the thief by the arm in a moment, while John Benton lay panting on the floor. Then it was I saw a great red stain on the white shirt front. It was blood!

Somehow, I forgot all about the thief. Will, my father—everything, as I threw myself down by the side of John Benton and pressed my handkerchief over the red stain.

"John, John! What is it? Where are you hurt? Oh, father, he is killed!" I screamed. "What shall I do?"

I shall never believe again that John Benton was ever bashful, for he just put one of his hands on the back of my head, pulled my face down to his, and whispered:

"Do just what you are doing now, and as you have commenced to call me John, do it all the rest of your life, and let me call you Lou."

There was a sudden disturbance! The thief had broken away from Will!

"It is not serious," said John, sitting up. "That fellow cut his hand in some way while opening the bureau and he rubbed the blood all over my shirt; that's all."

I bit my lip and gave John a look that should have frozen him. It did not have the proper effect, however, for he followed me upstairs to the nursery, where the racket of play had rendered the children oblivious to the disturbance below.

As he took Stella on his knee, he said:

"You must sing 'Birdie on a Tree,' for us again, will you?"

"Ess, I will sing it for you, but you must tiss Lou for me now. She has diven me lots and lots of tandy."

"Yes, I think so," said John. "And I'll tiss her for you."

And he actually did.

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